

1881

HISTORY
OF
DOOR COUNTY,

WISCONSIN,

TOGETHER WITH BIOGRAPHICAL OF NEARLY
SEVEN HUNDRED FAMILIES,

AND

MENTION OF 4,000 PERSONS.


BY CHAS. I. MARTIN.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.
EXPOSITOR JOB PRINT.
1881.

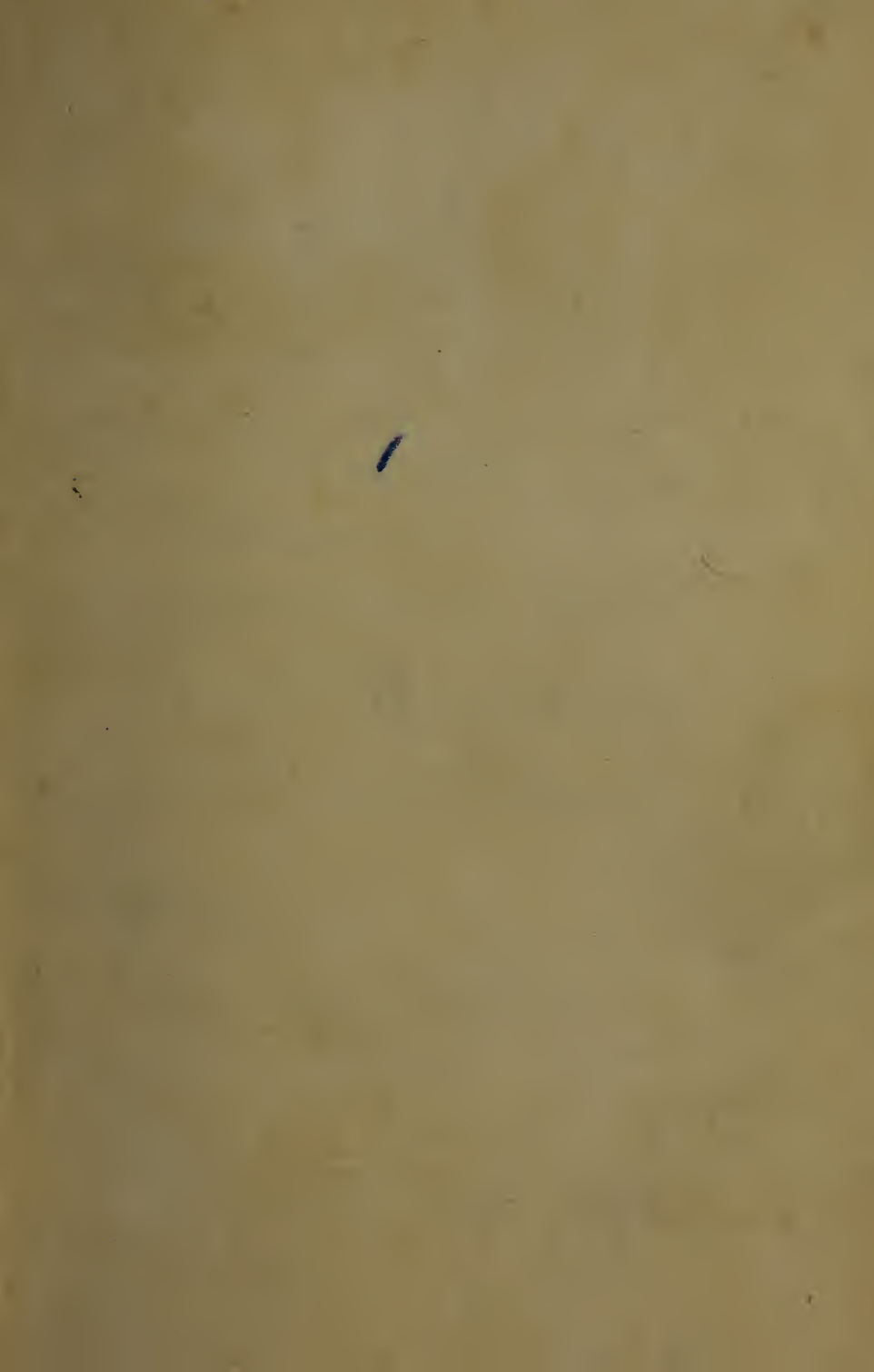
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Jan. 10. 1888

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Chas. J. Martin

PREFACE.

In May, 1877, we bought the EXPOSITOR printing establishment, and a helping hand was extended to us by the old acquaintances we had known ere we entered our 'teens. It was the desire of those good old fatherly gentlemen that we write up a history of Door county, and publish it in the EXPOSITOR. To refuse to comply with their wishes would have been unbecoming—even to an editor; hence we nodded—consented. Time rolled by until one fair summer morning, 1880, when we set ourselves to work to make good the promise we made three years previous. For five or six weeks we made it our business to do nothing else than roam from town to town, farm to farm, house to house—chatting with every one we met, and personally interviewing every old settler we came across. At the beginning it was not our intention to publish the history in any other form than through the columns of the EXPOSITOR, but the continued demand for “the sketch in book form,” changed our first intention. We feel that the work is not so complete as it might be, for a portion of it was got out in the midst of a political campaign, and the entire publication of it was made in weekly installments in the EXPOSITOR before being printed in this form. The reader should take into consideration the circumstances, and remember that in a work of this kind the author turns his attention only to the labor of blending facts into ideas, while the scrutinizer has the easy work of turning ideas into criticisms. We give facts and figures the preference of flowery sayings, and trust and believe that the work will be found to be correct in its narration of events pertaining to the county, and hope that it may be read with interest by those into whose hands it may come.

Respectfully,

THE AUTHOR.

STURGEON BAY, April, 1881.

B R I E F

HISTORY OF DOOR COUNTY.

SHORT SKETCH OF WISCONSIN.

It is an old, and probable true saying, that "all things have a beginning and ending." As a commencing point for a brief history of Door county, it may be but just to briefly touch upon the organization of the State Door county now belongs to.

Under Territorial government, the first session of the first Legislative Assembly convened at Belmont, Iowa county, October 25th, 1836, and adjourned December 9th, same year. Henry S. Baird, of Brown, was president of the Council.

The first Constitutional convention assembled at Madison October 5th, 1846, and adjourned on the 16th day of December, same year; having framed a constitution, which was submitted to a vote of the people on the first Tuesday in April, 1847, and the same was rejected. A. J. Upham, of Milwaukee, was president. A second Constitutional convention assembled at Madison December 15th, 1847, and adjourned on the 1st of February, '48; having framed a Constitution which was submitted to a vote of the people on the second Monday in March following, and the same was adopted.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS.

The following are the names of the Territorial Governors of Wisconsin:—Henry Dodge, appointed by President Andrew

Michigan. In 1823, Wisconsin was made part of a separate judicial circuit, and in 1836, was organized as a territory, with Henry Dodge as governor. On the 29th day of May, 1848, Wisconsin became a State in the Union, being the seventeenth admitted, and the thirtieth in the list of states. Wisconsin, though one of the youngest states in the Union, already ranks among the foremost in its public institutions. For its educational advantages, it is largely indebted to the munificence of Congress in donating lands for the support of common schools, a state university, normal schools and an agricultural college.



DOOR COUNTY.



Door County was the fifteenth division of the State into counties; or, in other words, as the State gradually became divided up into counties, Door came fifteenth among the early divisions, and is bounded as follows: "Beginning on the west shore of Lake Michigan, where the south line of township 26 intersects Lake Michigan; running thence west on the township line to the center of Green Bay; thence northeasterly along the center of the main channel of Green Bay to the boundary line between the State of Michigan and State of Wisconsin to a point in Lake Michigan, where the east and west line on the south side of township 26, extended easterly, would intersect the eastern boundary of the State of Wisconsin; and from thence west to the place of beginning."

Door county is some 60 or 70 miles in length, and averaging, perhaps, 10 miles wide—varying in width from 4 to 18 miles, and is a peninsula running northeast and southwest; the north and west shores being washed and purified by the clear waters of Green Bay, while the east shore borders on, and is rinsed by the crystal waters of Lake Michigan. The proximity of the lake, the waters of which remain open throughout the year, exercise great power in equalizing the temperature; of course reducing it in the summer and cooling the extreme heat of the mid-summer sun, and acts as a balance in avoiding the extreme low temperature of winter—the lowest range

of the thermometer being about the same as that in the southern part of the State, two hundred miles farther south.

The county was heavily timbered with various species of wood. Of the hard woods there was Beech, the various kinds of Maple, white and black Ash; red, white, and blue Oak, Ironwood, Elm, etc. Of the soft woods, Pine, Hemlock, Cedar, Basswood, Spruce, Balsam Fir, Tamarack, Poplar, etc., were abundant. For manufacturing and ship building purposes, perhaps no place in the Northwest equalled what is now Door county for furnishing timber. For the largest variety of timber and shrubs, our evergreen and forest tree dealers have scattered broadcast the fact that no section in America is equal to this peninsula.

A MYSTERY.

That this section of the State was settled to a meagre extent long years before any record is given by history, is pretty generally believed. Since the work began of cutting and using the large growth of timber, there are several places in this section where leaden bullets have been extracted from near the heart of large trees—said bullets being covered with from 138 to 171 rim layers or season's growth of the timber; which would indicate that the bullets had been entombed from 138 to 171 years. At the best, it is a query as to the date the bullets were serviceable, and we'll leave the matter for our readers to ponder over. Another matter that is worthy of mention, is the small mounds so numerous throughout this section. These small mounds look like the hills in the Southern States hoed around the roots of the mammoth corn grown in that locality. What was grown in the small hills or mounds in this section is only surmise work, but that something was cultivated is evident. In some parts of the county there are patches containing many acres where these small mounds or hills are quite regular, and average from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet each way, from center to center of the mounds. From Washington Island, the extreme northern part of the county, to the towns of Union and Brussels on the extreme southern boundary, said hills or mounds may be numerous seen in patches. In every instance, where these mounds are most numerous, large forest

trees are now growing; the trees apparently being from 50 to 150 or more years old, which would indicate that if the mounds were once utilized for agricultural purposes, that it was generations ago. As with the leaden bullets, we will leave the matter for our readers to carefully investigate and solve as their own ideas may dictate. While certain theories might possibly bear one out in forming an idea that this was once a mild climate, it is also evident that there are indications that it was once the extreme reverse. Even within the past ten or twelve years, large sugar maple trees were not a few that showed cuts or "taps" six to eight feet from the ground, which would go to show that longer ago than memory now reaches, snow falls of great depth must have visited this region, and the harvest of the maple sugar crop (which was probably attended to by the Indians, or a white people of which we can find no record) was far more difficult than at the present time. We also leave this matter with our readers, which may be set down as quandary No. 3.

THE FIRST WHITE SETTLER OF THE COUNTY.

INDIANS—DARK AND BRIGHT DAYS.

The first white settler of any record, inside the boundaries of what is now Door county, was a man by the name of Increase Claflin, who located on what is now known as Little Sturgeon point. He came thither March 19th, 1835. At that date this was an unsurveyed country, and was a wilderness in every sense of the word. Like all new and unsettled portions of the West (in fact, like all portions of America), this was a country inhabited by the Indians. A number of the tribes that roamed this section at a very early date, had gone to their "long sleep," or been driven farther west by the Chippewa and Menominee tribes, who held the sway when Mr. Claflin located. The "Chips." and "Menoms.," as they were termed, were certainly true-blood Indians, yet they were peaceable, greasy, and lazy. At the very first the Indians were perfectly satisfied that Mr. Claflin should settle, but when he had got nicely to work, they changed their minds, and decided to drive him away. He was informed of their intention, but Mr.

C. was a man of grit, and only proposed to leave the country when death took command of him. The Indians were informed of his intention, and probably were somewhat tamed by his determined will, for they then offered to "forever let him have peace," if he would pay them what was estimated to be about \$500. This proposition Mr. C. also declined, and then the copper-colored men were in for war—the whole tribe against two men, viz: Mr. Claflin and his hired man. The chief and his warriors promptly visited Mr. C.'s quarters and made their demands, which were squarely refused. The chief said: "Then we make war, and will kill you!" Mr. C. said he did not want war, but instead wished that they would smoke with him the "pipe of peace," to which request the Indians rejected. "Then," said Mr Claflin, "we'll have war! but allow me to treat you before we begin," and he walked into his cabin and brought out a keg, with a tin cup over the bung-hole. The keg was placed in the centre of a ring they had formed. He then brought forth a fire brand, and asked them: "Are you ready for your treat?" "What is in the keg?" asked the chief. "Powder!" answered Mr. C. "What are you going to do with the powder?" inquired the chief. "going to blow all of you to h—l!" retorted Mr. C. There was a lively scattering of Indians, such, we suppose, as we have after a political convention in these days of civilization! The result, too, was about the same; for the "warriors" fled, and did not show themselves again for more than two weeks; and when they did put in an appearance, they were willing to smoke, and be peaceable. Mr. Claflin had many minor skirmishes with the Indians, and often got in close quarters, but always held his ground and ruled his own cabin. In the year 1844, or nine years after he first settled at Little Sturgeon, Mr. Claflin moved to Fish Creek—some claiming that he was the first settler in that section, where he resided up to the time of his death, in the year 1868. At the time of his death he was supposed to be 83 years old. His wife, Mrs. Mary A. Claflin, died in September, 1873, and was supposed to be 80 years of age. Reminiscencies from the children of this old couple and pioneer settlers of Door county, will appear elsewhere in the make-up of this

history. Among other observations of early date, handed down from Mr. Claflin to his near relatives, he, also, notices the hills or mounds we referred to in the first part of this chapter. He stated that in 1835, when he first settled, that there were acres of the mounds in the vicinity of what is now known as the town of Gardner; that large timber, perhaps a hundred or more years old, grew thrifty all over the entire patch, showing that it was once a cultivated field—that it was generations before the year 1835. In one or two incidents an old Indian chief claimed that in the days of his forefather this section was inhabited by the whites, but that they were all killed—not even one being left to tell the tale. The assertion does not seem to be backed up by anything like even a shadow of authority, and hence is not worthy of consideration. However, Mr. Claflin's relatives now living, state that when he, Claflin, came in '35, that the old walls of a cabin, rotted to the ground, was visible, and other indications of civilized habitations of early date were noticeable.

After the first settler made good his stay, one after another planted "their all" in this section, and the whites soon gained a foot-hold that could not be broken by the natives. With courage and common sense brought up as breast-works, the white force soon began to get too strong for the then numerous Chippewas and Menominees, and they gradually followed the setting sun—many being claimed by death, and their bones laid to rest where they once hunted deer and bear; others joined different tribes, and the once strong tribes are now almost extinct in this locality. But by no means with the dwindling of the Indian plague, did all other hardships vanish. Even after clearings had been made, and a crop raised, it was no small job to get it to market. Green Bay, 50 miles distant, was the nearest place for "trading," and the trip had to be made by going through the woods, or coasting on the water in a small open boat. The trip by water was perilous; the overland route dangerous, for at the date the county first began to settle, there were no roads cut out. At times it was a close contest between starvation and human endurance. One old settler informs us that he once got so close run for

food in Door county that he had nothing to eat for two days but basswood buds—a thing only to be endured when human nature is put to the rack of necessity, and chooses between the last resources of life or “forever be at peace.” But the pioneer settlers were not so particular what they had to eat; but what they could digest, and gain strength. With new strength they gained courage, and with courage they were able to endure most any sort of hardship. Gradually the light of better days began to dawn, and the county began to shoot forward and grow more vigorously, until now from this geographical focus will radiate the diffusive light of intelligence and advancement until our light will shine and be seen all over the Northwest.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE COUNTY.

As before stated, this was, and is still, to a great extent, a timbered country. The surface is generally undulating—perfectly level sections being but few; yet, on the other hand, there is no rise of ground or bluff in the county of sufficient height to be called a mountain. The soil is generally a clay loam, occasionally interspersed with soils more or less mixed with sand. Scattered through the county, and in every township there is more or less of what is known as bottom lands, of alluvial deposits of the richest black soil. The up lands generally rest on a foundation of lime-stone rock, and when cleared, well adapted to farming.

WATER.—Door county, throughout, is well watered with numerous creeks, which furnish an abundance of water for the traveling public, and gives ample supply for stock. Springs of pure, living water, are abundant.

ROADS.—Roads have been opened into every settlement in the County; the main or State roads leading to little towns or markets, are well worked, and liberal appropriations are made to keep them in repair; and new roads are being rapidly opened and improved as settlement may demand. A large amount of wild land yet remains vacant along the “side” roads, and a good deal of land is still unsettled and vacant along the main or State roads.

THE LOG HOUSE.—The first great object of a new settler is to provide a house for himself, and if married, for his wife and children. Nowhere can this be done more quickly, cheaply, and at the same time more substantially, than in Door county. The native forest trees, medium in circumference and tall, such as have waved and nodded in the breeze of summer, and braved the cold and sleet of winter for a century or more, afford excellent material for houses, barns, fences, etc. The new settler, with his axe, can easily fell the sturdy trees, and prepare them in proper shape for a building. His neighbors will gather, and cordially help roll up the logs, and by night the main walls of a substantial house or barn is completed. With the axe “shakes” (long, thin, flat strips used as a substitute for shingles) can be split from the straight-grained cedar or pine, and thus is prepared a covering or roof for the building. The same tool (an axe) is also serviceable in preparing timber for a floor. The house is made comfortable for winter by filling all openings with moss and plastering with clay mixed with twigs of live wood. Such is the building of a house in Door county, that for comfort is equal, and for warmth excels many of the city mansions that cost as many thousands as the log cabin costs dollars. The log cabins continue to be built in this county, and will be “fashionable” for years to come. Many of the old or early settlers, both from the Old World and Eastern States, who came to Door county from ten to thirty years ago, lived in houses as described above. In fact, some of the pioneers live in their old or first house yet. Others, who were more energetic, after a few years residence in the county became in good circumstances, and have abandoned their first houses that in some instances were minus windows, and allowed the old structures to decay and waste away, while they inhabit more pretentious buildings. The cheapness of lumber, manufactured close by, and the many ledges of limestone for foundation purposes, easily accessible and cheap, have been united with mechanical skill and now the county is dotted with hundreds of complete and beautiful houses.

LUMBERING.—The most important branch of our manufacturing business for nearly a quarter of a century, has been

lumbering. During the winter seasons of years gone by, a large portion of our citizens busied themselves in the woods, felling the monumental pine that has born aloft its unfading crown of green for hundreds of years, and whose doleful strains of music have been heard by all who have visited lumbering camps. The "farmer lumberman" did not confine the cut solely to saw logs, but engaged in cutting cord wood, railroad ties, telegraph poles, fence posts, etc., for which he found a ready sale—sometimes reaping a good profit, and sometimes the reverse. At any rate, a large number devoted their winters to the work of clearing up their farms and selling the timber thus cut down. During the summer the logs were rafted to mill and manufactured into lumber, the main portion of which was shipped by vessel to the Chicago market. The lumbering operations, of course, furnished the best kind of a market for all kinds of farm products. Hay always brought a good price, while oats, corn, wheat, etc., brought better prices than in any other part of the State. Of late years the farmer has more particularly turned his attention to the clearing up of his land, and he profits thereby. The winter harvest of wood, ties, posts, etc., is still good, but the log cut on this peninsula is yearly growing less, and now the leading lumber companies of this county, have built themselves large and powerful tugs to tow logs from the West side of Green Bay waters to furnish their mills. The logs are cut in the country along the Peshtigo and Menominee rivers or their tributaries. The main lumber firm of the county is The Sturgeon Bay Lumber Company. The Secretary of the Company, Mr. A. W. Lawrence, who came to Door county a poor man, and worked by the month, has, step by step, with the growth of the county, worked up to his present high position. Messrs. Scofield & Co., the leading shingle manufacturers, and probably most extensive shingle dealers in the State, are a company of workers. Mr. Chas. Scofield (head of the firm) knows what it is to swing an axe in the woods on small monthly pay. Mr. John Leatham, also of the firm, took his first lessons in milling at packing shingles by the thousand. Mr. Thos. H. Smith, third member of the firm, first served as

machinest. Thus, the firm is composed of practical men, hence the success of the Company. The Messrs. Spear, who are the largest manufacturers in Wisconsin of long timber, are men who well know what hard work is, and by hard work have built up their present large and profitable business. There are a number of other small mills in the county operated on a minor basis.

MANUFACTURES.—In the direction of manufactories, Door county has, as yet, made but little advance, although, sooner or later, various branches will certainly be located within these borders. The vast growth of timber, too small for profitable lumbering purposes, extends inducements for different manufactories that must, in the near future, be accepted by capitalists, and yield them a fortune.

RAIL ROADS.—Although, on several occasions, a railroad running to this county has been much talked of, the project was never very warmly supported by the denizens in this county. Door county is peculiarly located, being a peninsula arm-shaped—long and narrow. Our water facilities are unequalled—shipping piers dotting the coast every few miles. Shipping by vessel or steamer is always cheaper than railroad freights—hence, nature has given this County better transportation than could be afforded by the iron horse that travels on rails.

MAILS, EXPRESS, AND TRAVELING FACILITIES.—From Sturgeon Bay, the county seat, mails and express makes daily connections with railroad routes at Green Bay. All over the county but a few miles apart, are established post-offices, conveniently located for settlements and settlers. Mail matters are carried to the post offices by stage lines, and parties desiring to reach any part of the county, can secure passage in the mail coaches at reasonably low prices. In the summer time, there are passenger steamers that stop at Sturgeon Bay, going to Green Bay, Menominee, and other Bay ports. The Goodrich Transportation Company, of Chicago, run two large steamers on this route, thus affording direct, comfortable, and cheap transportation to and from Chicago, as well as other lake ports.

SCHOOL FACILITIES.—The system of free schools, which has attained such a vigorous growth in the United States, is well developed in this county. Every town is provided with school houses according to the density of the population, and each settlement has its school houses in close proximity. Each year the number of school houses is increasing, and the facilities for a thorough education broadening. Every settler in the county with children, has a chance to send them to a free school, where they can receive an education sufficient for the ordinary purposes of life.

RELIGIOUS.—The various Protestant denominations, as well as the large following of the Roman Catholic belief, have churches scattered throughout the county, and as the population increases, of course more churches will be built. Among the buildings are a good many handsome frame churches; some brick structures, and not a few comfortable log buildings.

CROPS.—Door county is well adapted to the raising of wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, and other grains. Potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, turnips, beets, and all root crops, generally yield a rich return to the farmers. The different kinds of tame grasses are profitably grown, and the hay finds ready sale.

FRUITS.—Experiments with cultivated fruits have been very successful, but a few years hence, a more extended and correct essay can be written on this subject. However, our farmers are investing quite liberally in fruit trees; their former purchases having grown to fine, thrifty trees, bearing such fruit as apples, pears, plums, crab-apples, grapes, etc. The present year peaches have been successfully grown in different parts of the county, and in some instances the fruit was equal to that grown in peach-growing districts farther South. All kinds of berries grow in profusion—either in the wild or cultivated state; one variety following another. First comes the grand strawberries, next red and black raspberries, then the nourishing blue-berry, followed by the palatable blackberry, and ending with the healthy cranberries (both high and low bush varieties) which last until strawberries ripen again. The position of this county, between two large bodies of water,

is claimed to be peculiarly favorable to fruit, and the many thriving orchards in the county, would seem to be good witnesses to our facilities for fruit growing.

PORK RAISING.—Raising hogs is not so extensively carried on here, as in corn-growing districts, but what are raised are profitable. During the summer and fall hogs fatten on the products of the forest, first on the tender shoots from the ground in early summer, and second, as the season advances, upon acorns, beech-nuts, herbs and nutritious roots. When winter arrives, kill and dress the surplus for market. Thus, pork can be cheaply raised here, and brings much better prices than in a corn and so-called pork-raising country. In a locality like this, where extensive operations are carried on during the winter, pork is the staple meat; hence it is always in demand.

SHEEP FRUGALITY.—During the very early settlement of the county, sheep-husbandry was an up-hill business, lambs and even old sheep being carried off or killed by wolves and other wild beasts of the forest. But as the county has settled up, the vicious animals of the forest have gradually become less in number, and sheep raising is now fast gaining prominence. This climate is healthy for sheep, and they are not so liable to disease as in Southern localities. The variety of grasses, shrubbery, and herbs growing in the woods and clearings is excellent for sheep, and they can run early and late in the season, thereby reducing the cost of wintering them. There is always a good demand for mutten as food, and the yield of wool is greater than in a warm country.

MAPLE SUGAR.—When the county first began to settle up, the harvest of maple sugar and syrup was immense. The large forests of sugar maple enabled the new settler to put in a few days' work in the early spring, and busy himself while the snow was melting off. With an axe he could tap the trees, and the same instrument was all that was necessary to make spuds and troughs to catch the sap as it ran from the trees. The sap was generally boiled down to syrup in large kettles conveniently stationed in the "sugar bush." The sap reduced

to syrup, in most cases was taken "home" to the log house to be sugared off into cakes. Thus were the early days of spring improved in the wilds of Door county, and the industrious pioneer not only made his own supply of sugar and syrup, but had a quantity to sell to those who were in the habit of purchasing adulterated sugar from the southern districts. As the county has settled up, and the farmers' means increased, of course, with the loss of the sugar maple, the sugar harvest has materially diminished; yet, there are still many parties in the county who make their usual harvest of the pure nouritious, home made maple sugar.

FISHING.—The large bodies of water on either side of the peninsula, were, years ago, great fishing grounds, and to catch the fish, furnished employment to a large number of men. The Messrs. Clark, who located at Whitefish Bay about forty years ago, were the pioneer fishermen of particular prominence. The catch by the Messrs. C., were of excellent quality, and soon built up a good name for the Messrs. Clark at the fish market; their brand generally rating No. 1 straight, and it was no uncommon thing for ten to fifteen fish to make a half barrel. The Messrs. Clark have always kept ahead, and are still the leading fishermen in the county. Since first established, these gentlemen have paid a tax and percentage of over \$20,000 on their property. While fishing, like the wildness of the country, has gradually diminished, the catch is still far greater than home consumption. "Sturgeon," the largest fish caught in these waters, are dressed and generally cut into large strips, and smoked. The sturgeon is a peculiar fish, looking somewhat like a creek "sucker," has dark skin; is as destitute of scales as a man's face; varies in length from two to nine feet—the average being about four or five feet—and there is not a bone in its body. What is called the back-bone is a large grizzle that can be easily cut with a knife. The sturgeon often grows to great weight, and it is a powerful fish in the water—the flesh is of a beautiful rich yellowish tint, and if properly cooked, is grand eating beyond description. Trout and whitefish, however, are the main fish for salting purposes, and have a standard price in the market.

We might continue to enumerate and comment on the main features relating to this county, and write columns upon the past and future, but we dare not write all, lest we should seem to exaggerate, therefore we shall turn our attention somewhat in another direction. Mention might be made of scores of men in the county who came here poor—many not even able to speak the English language. To-day they are influential and respected citizens, and are owners of stores, hotels, manufacturing establishments; filling our public offices, and upon some of our best farms. We cannot mention their names here, but will try and give a brief biography of most of them, from time to time, before we finish this sketch of Door county. Before we enter upon the facts concerning the organization of the county, we deem this a proper place for, and will publish a letter from Mr. H. N. McCleary, formerly of this county, but now living in Dakota Territory.

MR. MCCLEARY'S LETTER.

‘GARY, Dakota Territory,
September 25th, 1880. }

FRIEND MARTIN: I see, in perusing the columns of your worthy paper, that you have been out on a ‘prospecting’ tour, preparatory to getting up a history of Door County, Wisconsin; said history to be published free, in the columns of the EXPOSITOR; that you wished every one that had any interest there, or ever had, to contribute their mite in writing about the early data of the county. Upon the whole, I think, inasmuch as you seem to be willing to shoulder the whole expense, it is nothing more than right that every one that can, should respond.

In the fall of 1861, November the 20th, my father-in-law, Mr. Solomon Shaffstall, and myself, landed on the banks of Sturgeon Bay. Mr. E. S. Fuller took us, and four other men, across the bay in a boat I should think the dimensions of which were 10 feet long, 16 inches wide, and 4 inches deep. It seemed to me that the boat was three inches lower than the water. Nevertheless, we were safely landed on the Sturgeon Bay side, where we found food enough to eat—and some to spare—at Mr. D. Houle’s tavern. The village of Sturgeon Bay, at that time, if my memory serves me right, was a city of some twenty-four houses. Soren Peterson’s store, three saw mills (none of them doing business) the building where the *Advocate* is published, and a log building called the Moravian church, was about the make-up of Sturgeon Bay. At that time you could get a little of the

"Oh! be joyful" at Mr. Houle's, and a "drop of the crature" at Fuller's.

Mr. Shaffstall and myself engaged Mr. A. G. Warren to show us our land. He kindly took us to his house, on the West side of the bay, and kept us over night. The next day he escorted us to our land. The date was November 21st, and it rained all day; that night it snowed, and in the morning there was twenty inches of snow on the ground. I became disgusted with the country, and returned to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin—Mr. Shaffstall stopping at Little Sturgeon for the winter. In the spring of '62, I thought better of the matter, and with my wife, returned to Sturgeon Bay to find everything lovely and lively.

The fall of '64, on the 2d day of October, was made memorial by the arrival of ye worthy editor, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Cecelia Desdemona Martin, and his aunt Mrs. Lurana Shaffstall. When the steamer *Queen City*, managed by Capt. Jacobs, landed in front of the village, then ye editor turned to his aunt and asked: "Where is the town?" in reply to which she answered: "Right here!" Then ye editor shoved his little hands down into his little pants pockets, and said: "Well! that's a great town!" Little did he think then, that he would at this day and age of the world be running a newspaper in said town, with no one to keep his secrets, and no one to tell his joys to—an old bachelor. But time has rolled on and years have swept by. The growth of Sturgeon Bay has not been of a spasmodic nature, but one of steady growth, until it is now one of the business towns of Northern Wisconsin.

In the early days we used to hear Mr. Joseph Harris, Sr., talk of a canal across the Portage. We used to consider such talk useless, but owing to Mr. Harris' untiring energy, the end has been accomplished, and vessels run from Sturgeon Bay to Lake Michigan by means of a ship canal.

For a timbered country, Door county is unsurpassed in America. I removed from there in the spring of 1868.

Truly,
H. N. McCLEARY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Door county was organized in 1851, and attached to Manitowoc county for judicial purposes; the county seat being fixed in that part of the county now included in Bailey's Harbor. At the point where the county seat was fixed, there were no buildings whatever, except "God's first Temples"—the groves; the wild native forests. In 1855 the county was detached from Manitowoc county, and attached to Brown county, for judicial purposes. The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, of which there is any record, was held on the 11th day

of November, 1856, in "God's first Temples" at the county seat. The County Board consisting of A. G. Warren, Chairman; and W. H. Warren and John Garland, justices of the peace, appointed Joseph Harris, Sr., clerk pro tem.

The business done at this meeting was very short and conclusive. It simply consisted of instructing the clerk to procure, at the expense of the county, books, stationery, and other things needed by himself and Register of Deeds. Real estate transfers had been, at that time, all recorded in Manitowoc and Brown counties. New record books had to be procured, and these records all copied at the expense of the new (Door) county. It is proper and just to remark here that Mr. Joseph Harris, Sr., was the mainspring that set all the machinery of the new organization in motion, and upon him devolved the greater part of the labor and responsibility.

The meeting adjourned to meet at Sturgeon Bay as soon as practicable. The next meeting was at Sturgeon Bay, November 10th, 1857. At this meeting no members of the county Board were present, except H. Schuyler, chairman of the town of Otumba. The chairman of Washington (the only other town organized in the county) not being present, Mr. Schuyler and clerk Harris adjourned to Washington Island to meet the chairman of that town there. The Washington Island meeting met on the 5th day of December, '57. The Board organized by electing Henry Schuyler, of the town of Otumba, chairman of the County Board.

The first levy and equalization of taxes was made at this meeting, the value of lands being fixed at \$3 per acre for improved lands; \$2.50 for unimproved, and \$6 for pine lands.

It was resolved that Chamber's Island, and Islands No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and Hat Island, and all the tiers of townships extending north of the town line of Otumba, except Washington Island, be organized into one township under the name of Gibraltar. Forestville was also set off at this meeting, embracing also the territory now included in the town of Clay Banks; all the rest of the county being included in the town Otumba.

Henry Schuyler was appointed county surveyor to fill

vacancy—he having been elected to that office in the general election of 1856, but having failed to qualify in the time required by law.

A resolution was adopted that \$2.50 per head be allowed as bounty for the destruction of wolves in Door county, Later the bounty was raised to \$3. This law has never been rescinded in the county, though the scarcity of wolves in this section at the present day makes it a law of but little or no value.

At this meeting county orders were issued—probably the first in the county—to amount of about \$320.

The next meeting of the county board was held the following February, and the town of Brussels was set off, consisting of the present towns of Brussels, Gardner, and Union, and was organized the following spring.

The first meeting of the chairmen of the several town boards of Door county met in Otumba on the 30th day of August, 1858. The meeting was short, and the main work was the resolution appropriating \$130 to be expended in opening and working the Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay State Road: the amount appropriated to be paid in county orders as soon as the Chairman of the Board was satisfied that said work had been done in a proper manner.

As we have now given a brief sketch of the early government which gradually set the county upon its present basis of advancement, we will now turn our attention to the organization of the several towns, taking them in the order they were organized, and give a short biographical sketch of the men now living in these towns who have been in the county 10 or more years.

The town of Washington was the first organized town in the county, and in going there to gather facts for this history, we had occasion to cross that passage of water so widely known as "Death's Door," and right here is probably a suitable place to comment on the origin of

DEATH'S DOOR.

The name "Death's Door" or *Port du mort* has its origin in an Indian tradition, which is probably founded in fact. Some

two hundred years ago Washington Island was the headquarters of the Pottawottamie Indians. Here was their home, and about the harbors and bays of the islands, their fishing grounds. Just across, upon the main land, was their principal hunting ground. Crossing from the island in their canoes, they secured plenty of deer for meat and moccasins; an intrusion upon these hunting grounds by any other Indian tribe was at once resisted, and many bloody battles were fought near the lower end of the peninsula. On the occasion to which the tradition refers, the Chippewas had been for some time killing game upon the peninsula, and every effort to drive them away had proved futile. Finally the Pottawatamies determined to make a final and bloody effort to drive the invaders off. They mustered every brave in the tribe able to draw a bow or throw a tomahawk; every canoe belonging to the tribe was brought into service to take them over. The flotilla of birch bark started on its expedition of death, one August afternoon, embarking at the westerly side of Detroit Island, and attempting to cross to the main land, preparatory to making an attack under the cover of the night upon the camp of the Chippewas. When about one half way across the "Door," a "white squall," such as is common in those regions, rushed down from the bluffs of the main land, struck the fleet and upset the canoes, drowning every able-bodied man of the Pottawattamie tribes. That passage of water was called in the Indian language the Door of Death. The missionaries rendered it in French "*Port du mort*" which, in English, gives us "Death's Door." The dead bodies of the drowned braves were driven ashore upon Detroit Island at the place of embarkation. A place was cleared at this point, and all were buried there; but the burial was very shallow probably owing to there being no able-bodied men left in the tribe to do the work. Several persons now living in Door county have visited this burying ground, and report that no longer than fifteen or twenty years ago many human bones could be seen sticking out of the grass and lying upon the surface of the ground. The Indians supposed the squall to be the breath of an evil spirit which resided in the bluff from whence the squall came; hence they called

it Skillagalee (*Evil Spirit*) point. The remnant of the Pottawattamies soon left the Island. The story soon became known among all the tribes in this region, and all believed that the "Evil Spirit" was disposed to take vengeance upon all Indians coming upon the Islands. For this reason Indians are never or hardly ever found upon any of the Islands of the Door. The Island was called Pottawattamie Island until it became settled by the fishermen, who named it Washington Island.

WASHINGTON—FIRST ORGANIZED TOWN.

Washington (formerly called Pottawattamie) Island, was the first organized town in the present make-up known as Door county. Amos. Sanders got the Island called Washington township, in 1849, and at that date Washington, and all the little islands skirting that vicinity, in Wisconsin, were a portion of Brown county. When Washington was organized into a town, Amos. Sanders was made the first Chairman; H. D. Miner, clerk; John A. Boon, justice. Though not densely populated, under the government of these gentlemen Washington Island had a good, and, under the circumstances, a thrifty growth. It was Mr. Saunders that opened the first store in the settlement; the first keeper of the Pottawattamie (now Rock Island) light was David E. Corbin, in 1836; Miss Larson, at West Harbor, in 1853 taught the "young idea" (in a select school) how to shoot at an educational mark; while Dr. Wm. Ellis, now on the bleak prairies of Washington Territory, was in 1848 administering medicine to a very limited number of patients in the healthy locality of Washington Island.

The following is a short biography of the men now living on Washington Island, who have been in the county ten or more years:

1828 was the year Henry D. Miner came from Illinois to Rock Island, Door county. Mr. Miner was born in New York in the year 1821, and in 1828 came to Green Bay with his father, who was a missionary among the Indians of that vicinity. In 1829 his father died of Western fever, and Henry D. went back East, remaining until 1842, when he again came West to Illinois, thence to Rock Island as per date above given; and in '49 or '50 to Washington Island. In 1848 he married

Martha A. Lee, and is now father of a son—Jesse, who has grown to maturity. Concerning the early settlement of the county, Mr. Miner writes us as follows:

"WASHINGTON HARBOR, Wisconsin, }
September 17th, 1880. }

H. D. Miner to C. I. Martin:

Come to Rock Island, June, 1844. On the Island there were two families, viz: J. Boon and Mr. McMillan; three single men—R. Graham, J. McGill, and A. Burr—all fishing. D. E. Corbin, was light-house keeper. . . . No one was on Washington Island, or within 30 miles North or South. . . . Two sail craft from Green Bay to Chicago, carrying from 80 to 120 barrels, took fish and brought necessities of life. . . . Most of the few inhabitants were absent in winter. Letters were directed to Green Bay or Chicago; then per chance to the Islands. . . . The steamer *Michigan*, of Detroit, ran to Green Bay, occasionally. About 1851 steamboats began to buy fish here, and Chicago traffic died out. . . . The first preaching was in 1854, by Rev. Win. B. Hamblin, who baptised 15 persons, and formed a Baptist church of 23 members, which had meetings three or four years after he left. In 1865 Capt. Kitwood, formed a church, and got a Bethel meeting house built—four or five residents giving \$100 each; others less. In 1867 it had 56 members. Selling intoxicants was opposed, and no saloons have been licensed in the town since. . . . About 1870, Danes settled back from the water, and a change from a fishing ground to a farming community has taken place. Five threshing machines, 25 horse teams, 13 ox teams, barns, wagons, etc., occupy the place of fish rigs."

[NOTE.—The date of 1828, given and printed as the time Mr. Henry D. Miner came to Door county, was a typographical error. It should have read 1844.]

Sometime since a resident of Washington Island left that water surrounded land for other parts of the West. Evidently he was a "chum" of Mr. Miner's son Jesse, for Jesse at once composed a poem concerning the occasion. Though the production is not as finely finished as are many magazine poems, the home-spun verses are by no means without pith and merit notwithstanding Jesse was born and brought up on Washington Island, receiving an education only such as has been cast upon the shores of that so-termed "out-of-the-way-place." We publish the poem in its crude state, without being "fixed-up," leaving the jewels to be dug out and polished by those in search of "prospecting ground." The poem is as follows:

Though "that confounded Island!"
Is what you call my home,
I think it is a place so grand—
My own dear Island home!

Oh ! many charms it does possess,
Which you'll not find, to roam ;
And if good health you don't possess,
Come to our Island Home.

Your pulse will soon be quick and strong—
Your cheek begin to bloom;
And you may hope your stay 'll be long
On our dear Island Home.

Far from the vilest haunts of men,
Where drunkards meet their doom,
For now we have no gambling den
On our dear Island Home.

And if for sport you wish to try,
You need not look so glum;
But go and catch some fish to fry,
Near our dear Island Home.

And though for cash, you have to serve
So hard, you wish to roam,
I'm sure no one will have to starve
On our dear Island Home.

But, if with friends you're happy now,
And do not wish to roam,
I hope with great respect you'll bow
To our dear Island Home.

Though a mixed crowd we surely are—
Of many nations some—
Still of good folks we have a share,
On our dear Island Home.

Though you may think we have our share
Who'll never see God's Home,
I hope there'll be a quota there
From our dear Island Home.

—JESSE.

The party that left the Island, and for whom the above was composed, has since returned, and says it is now his intention to stay there the remainder of his days.

1851. The date Mr. John Cornell landed on Washington Island. He came from Illinois. Was born in 1845, State of New York; married Angeline Crowell in 1866; has three children. By occupation, is a laborer.

1852. Robert Severs; came to the Island from Chicago; born in England in the year 1826, came to America '51; married Mary J. Shoukmith 1847. 2d marriage 1865, to Emily A.

Boyce; has two children. His son Henry (now in England) married Mary Piercy in 1877, and has two children. Mr. Severs follows farming for a living.

1852. Dennis McDonald; came direct from Ireland; born 1829; married Mary Mason 1854, and has six children. His daughter Mary, married Thomas Guinon 1875, and has three children. Adeline married Royal Baker in 1877, and has two children. For a living Mr. McD. follows farming.

1853. Volney S. Garrett; came from Illinois; born in New York 1836; married Rebeca Lee 1855; has five children. His daughter Henrietta married Axel Peterson 1874; has three children. Alice married Andrew Koyne 1877, and has one child. Mr. Garrett is a cooper.

1855. Joseph Cornell; came from Illinois; born in New York, 1830; married Rachel Steward 1856; has nine children, none of which are married. Mr. C. is a farmer.

1856. Goodlet Goodletson; came direct from Norway; born 1844; married Mary Gunderson 1865; has five children. By occupation, is a fisherman and sailor.

1858. Godfred Kalmbach; came from Pennsylvania; born in Germany 1810, and came to America 1846; married Christina Saeger 1835; has five children. His son, Michael F., now of Green Bay, married Aeti Larson 1859, and has three children. Mary married Jacob Richetar 1858, and has eight children. Minnie married Holland W. Davis of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1862, and has five children. Albert married Dora Higgins 1878; has one child, and resides in Bailey's Harbor. The elder Kalmbach, is a farmer.

1860. Thomas Coffey; came from New York; born in Ireland 1835, and came to America 1850; married Katie Williams 1864, and has seven children. Is a laborer.

1864. Chas. Johnson; came from Green Bay; born in Norway 1840, and came to America 1854; married Jane Haines 1865. Second marriage Lena Bergh 1871; has five children. Is farming and coopering.

1865. Timothy Coffey; came direct from Ireland; born 1844; married Mary Sanford 1869; has five children. Is a laborer.

1866. Christian Jacobson; came from Pine Lake, Wisconsin; born in Norway 1833, and came to America 1863; married Jacobena Gunderson 1864, and has six children. Follows sailing for a living.

1866. Jacob Young; came from Oshkosh, Wisconsin; born Germany 1844, and came to America 1860; married Mary A. Walker 1869, and has four children. Is a laborer.

1866. Victor Rohn; came from Washington county, this State; born Germany 1831, and came to America 1846; married Jane Dowland 1852; has fifteen children. His daughter Emily married Wm. Betts 1870, and has three children. Rhoda married Thornwald Lund 1877, and has one child. Mr. Rohn follows farming for a livelihood.

1867. Clouse Zink; came from Racine, this State, to Egg Harbor, where he resided for three years, then settled on Washington Island. Was born in Denmark 1826, and came to America 1865; married Mary Johnson 1848; has three children. Jennie married Ezra Graham, of Fish Creek, in 1870; has three children. Annie married Hans Johnson, of Rowley's Bay, in 1873, and has no children. Mr. Z. is a farmer.

1867. Demas Soucie; came from St. Martin's Island, Michigan; born Maine, 1829; married Sarah Crowell 1866, and has three children. Is a farmer.

1868. Hans P. Anderson; came from Chicago; born Denmark 1826, and came to America 1866; married Fredericka M. Kolla 1856; has three children. His son Jens married Arhuey King 1879—she died in December, 1879, aged 18 years. Mr. Anderson is a farmer.

1868. Hans O. Saabye; came from Chicago; born Denmark 1831, and came to America 1867; married Inger K. Nelson, 1864—no children. Is a farmer.

1868. Christian Larson; came from Chicago; born Denmark 1840, came to America 1867; married Mary K. Grow 1865; has six children. Is a farmer.

1868. Louis P. Ottoson; came from Chicago; born Denmark 1842, and came to America 1864; married Mary Nelson 1867. Second marriage, Annie Peterson 1869; has four children. Is a farmer.

1868. Peter Nelson; came from Chicago; born Denmark 1848, and came to America 1867. He is a self-button sewer (a bachelor), and farms for a living.

1869. Louis Johnson; came from Chicago; born Norway; 1839; came to America 1867; married Karren Christenson 1876; has no children. Is a shoemaker by trade.

1869. Christian Olsen; came from Norway; born 1841; married Annie Berg 1868; has six children. Is a farmer.

1870. Carl Thompson; came from New Jersey; born Denmark 1848; came to America 1867; married Amelia Koyen 1870; has four children. Is a farmer.

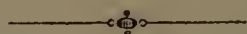
1870. Andrew Bommen; came from Chicago; born Norway 1816; came to America 1863; married Oliva Berg 1848; has five

children. His daughter Anna married Wm. Wickman 1876; has three children; Karren married Andrew Stephenson, of Chicago, in 1880. Mr. Bommen is a farmer.

1870. Knud O. Schelswick; came from Chicago; born Norway 1810; came to America 1861; married Mary Greenleaf 1836. Second marriage 1863, to Betsey Lee; has three children. His daughter Clara married Capt. Geo. Johnson in 1862; has five children, and resides in Norway. Mr. Schelswick was a sea Captain, but now follows farming for a living.

1870. Iver P. Hanson; born in Denmark 1845; came to America 1870; married Mary C. Peterson 1869; has three children. Is a farmer.

1870. Ole P. Olsen; came from Norway; born 1832; married Wilheminne Larson 1859; has ten children, one of which, Mary, married Godfreid Hanson 1879. Mr. Olsen farms for a living.



OTUMBA (STURGEON BAY)—SECOND ORGANIZED TOWN.

The name of that arm or bay off of Green Bay, now so well known as "Sturgeon Bay," originated among the Menominee Indians. They so named it because of its outline being about the shape of the fish sturgeon, and particularly on account of that specie of the finny tribe being so plentiful in these waters. By glancing at a large water chart or map, it will be seen that the outline of the bay, as a whole, does look very much like a huge sturgeon.

For some years the little town, (or rather the inhabitants erecting log cabins in close proximity on the East banks of the bay,) was only known as "the trading post at Sturgeon Bay." Consequently, as the cabins increased in number, and the population began to grow with the usual American thrift, "the trading post" began to look like an embryo city, and the little town (as the water on the banks of which it was situated) was called "Sturgeon Bay." However, as time advanced, the name of the town was changed to "Otumba" the name of a city in Spain.

In the fall of 1856 Ezra B. Stevens was elected to the Assembly, and was the first representative at the State capital from Door county. Hon. D. A. Reed, then in public service at Madison, and Mr. Stevens, the assemblyman elect, drew up a bill,

for the organization of the town, and in the winter of '57 Mr. Stevens got the bill passed for the organization of Otumba as a town. Several efforts was made to change the name, and, in fact, for a brief time many called the village "Graham," then the name "Tehama" was taken up; but neither became standard. Otumba too, as a name, was sort of a stumbling block, and in 1860 a petition, headed by the name of C. Daniels, and signed by many others, was presented to the County Board, asking that the name might be changed from "Otumba" to "Sturgeon Bay." February 13th, 1860, the Board granted the request of the petitioners, and since that date the name of Otumba is entirely foreign to nine-tenths of even the local population, while the title Sturgeon Bay is scattered broadcast and known by more or less people in every State and Territory in America!

Probably the first white settler that located on the banks of Sturgeon Bay, was a Mr. P. Rowley, who settled on the point, on the west side of the bay in the year 1835. For 4 or 5 years he remained in that section—making a small clearing in the woods, and fishing. In about the year '40 he "pulled up stakes" and went to Two Creeks, Kewaunee county; since which date we can get no trace of his whereabouts.

Mr. Peter S. Sherwood settled on the point in 1836, near Mr. Rowley, and was the second white settler in this section. For several years Mr. Sherwood lived alone; cleared up land, and erected a comfortable house, and though the log walls long ago crumbled away and enriched the ground for a second growth of timber, a portion of the old fashioned chimney still stands. About the year 1840 Mr. Sherwood went East for a few weeks, and during his sojourn was married. His wife accompanied him on his return to his bachelor home in the wilderness, where they resided until one night in 1862, when Mr. S. quietly breathed his last, and passed on to the unknown. Though not in the best of health, Mr. Sherwood kept about attending to his duties, and ate heartily except for supper the night of his death. So easily did he die that his wife knew nothing of it until the next morning. At the time of his death Mr. Sherwood was about eighty years of age. By some means his remains were interred in the Potter field, and thus

ends the existence of the first permanent settler on Sturgeon Bay. For the hardships he endured in early pioneer times; as a reward for the light of civilization he lit and kept burning until death closed his eyes, his bones were buried in the potter field in the midst of civilization—not even a headboard above him to designate his grave from that of a pauper. Yet, while his bones rest among the unknown, his name lives on, and the beautiful peninsula on which he lived was named after him, and is widely known. It is on that peninsula or point that “Idlewild,” (Hon. J. T. Wright’s summer resort,) is erected; and it is there that natural scenery is not elsewhere surpassed on the continent. The land of dense forest which Mr. Sherwood cleared up a score and ten years ago, has since grown up with deciduous and evergreen trees, and beneath the branches of the second growth timber many pleasure seekers enjoy and loll away the hot days of midsummer. The huge chimney which Mr. S. built more than a quarter of a century ago, now stands alone, white as marble, and is the only visible land mark or monument left to mark his eventful career. Years of exposure in the storm and weather have much defaced the old chimney, but in summer its appearance of sadness is cheered by the mass of green vines that creep up its sides; wild flowers carpet the once cultivated garden, and native birds warble in freedom, while roll-grass tumbles around the old pioneer clearing. In summer the place is beautiful, wild, and interesting; in winter it is desolate and as silent as Mr. Sherwood’s grave.

Mr. Neil McMullen was the first white settler on the east bank of Sturgeon Bay, locating in 1837. He was a penurious man, and seemed to enjoy himself best when leading a hermit’s life. After some time, he married a daughter of Peter Rowley’s, and as the place began to settle up, he became restless, and moved to the vicinity of Two Creeks.

In the year 1849 or ’50, Mr. Frank Sawyer located on the point, west side of the bay. He cleared up considerable land, erected buildings, and made general improvements. He carried on quite a traffic with the Indians, and did considerable trapping and hunting himself. As far as we have been able to gather facts, he sowed, cultivated, and harvested the

first crop of wheat in Door county. The cove, at the mouth of the bay, well known as Sawyer's Harbor, was named after him. Some years ago he moved onto a large farm at Bay Settlement, Brown county, and now lives in that locality.

About the year 1850, immigration began to increase in this section, and since that date advancement has been general. The following is a short biography of the old settlers in Sturgeon Bay township, who have lived in the county ten or more years:

1842 is the year Chauncy Haskell first came to Door county. He trapped and hunted for many years, but is now a farmer by occupation. He landed on Rock Island, and remained in that vicinity most of the time until 1859, when he came to Sturgeon Bay, and located permanently. He came from Ohio to this county; first came West in 1840; was born in Massachusetts 1813; married Alwilda Fuller 1859; has four children.

1843. William Marshall; now keeping livery stable; came from Green Bay, where he was born in 1826; first landed in this county at Little Sturgeon, and for four years had no particular place of settlement. In 1847 he located at Fish Creek; came to Sturgeon Bay 1879. Married Mary J. Claflin 1847. Has no children.

1846. Mrs. Josephine E. Graham; came from Green Bay, and located on Rock Island, where she lived for seven years, then resided on Washington Island about $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, when she came to Sturgeon Bay; was born on the Island of Cuba 1830; came to the United States 1842; married Robert Graham 1846. He died in 1873, aged 48 years. Mrs. Graham is still a widow. She raised a large family, but only five (three boys and two girls) are living. Her son Eli married Sarah Green, 1877; has two children, and lives at Omena, Michigan. Robert married Clara Bacon, 1878; has one child, and lives at Point St. Ignace, Michigan. Josephine married Frank Bacon 1878, and lives on a farm in Minnesota.

1850. Samuel N. Bacon, now landlord of Exchange Hotel, Sturgeon Bay; came from Racine to Little Harbor (Bailey's Harbor) where he remained about six months; was then in and out of the county until 1855, when he located at Clay Banks. Ten years later he moved to Ahnapee, returned to Clay Banks in '71; came to Sturgeon Bay '73. Was born in New York 1832; married Jane Foss 1854; has seven children. His daughter Sarah married T. C. Hayes 1872. Clara married Robert Graham 1877. Frank married Josephine Graham 1878. Ella married Dr. Hendricks 1880.

1850, Antone Thompson, now a farmer; came from Green Bay; born in Norway 1810; came to America 1848; married Mary Olsen 1834; has two children. His daughter Annie married R. Olsen 1855, and lives in Chicago. Eli married Celia Peterson 1869, and has two children.

Concerning early settlement Mr. Thompson, the oldest permanent settler near the present site of Sturgeon Bay, writes us as follows:

STURGEON BAY, Wisconsin, }
November, 25, 1880. }

A. Thompson to C. I. Martin:

When we first came to Door county (we settled on the same place we now live) the only folks we had for neighbors, were the natives—Indians. White people were really a treat . . . Our nearest store was Green Bay—a distance of over fifty miles; and we reached there by means of a row boat, or by going through the woods on foot. The term of thirty years has made marked advancement, for we now have communication with that city by telegraph, express, and daily mail. . . . In about the year 1853 Bradley built what is now known as Spear's mill. It is not to be wondered at that lumbering here at an early date did not prove profitable. Lumbermen generally carried a pack of cards with them, and when in the woods, away from the sight of the "boss" would indulge in playing the various card games to "pass away the dreary time." . . . In the year of '52 when myself and wife were crossing the bay to visit Mr. Philip Jacobs, we heard a disturbance at home. We at once returned, and found our pig pen had been visited by a bear. The beast evidently was determined to carry off the pig, but our little daughter Amelia (now dead) with wonderful courage dealt him a blow on the head, and he made off into the woods, and our pig was saved. Bears and wolves were very troublesome in those days. At present the wolf is almost unknown in this section, but bear continue to cause more or less trouble. . . . I think that the first steamboat of record, that plowed the waters of Sturgeon Bay, was a side-wheel craft named the *Franklin Moore*. She called at our dock for wood during the summer of 1853 and '54. She used to cruise along the shores of Green Bay with fish, and supplies for fishermen.

1851. Nels Torstenson, carpenter and joiner; came from Green Bay; born in Norway 1820; came to America '51; married Ingebor K. Oman 1844; has five children. His daughter Theresa married Nick Simons 1860; has two children, and lives in Nasewaupsee township. Christena married H. W. Reed, of Sturgeon Bay, in 1875; has two children. Thomas married Mary Philips 187—; has two children.

1851. Wm. B. Lawrence, now a farmer, came from Milwaukee to Washington Island, and located in Sturgeon Bay 1854; born in New Hampshire 1825; first came West 1848; married

Augusta Brooks 1856; has eight children. His son Myron married Josie Coffeen 1880.

1851. Philip Jacobs; located on his present farm 1851; born Germany 1824; came to America 1847; married Susanna Barrouson 1851; has six children. His son Theodore married Jennie Gilbert.

1852. Augustus W. Lawrence, merchant and lumberman; came from Maine, in which State he was born 1830; married Emily J. Marshall 1855; has three children. His daughter Ruth married Hon. L. M. Washburn 1875; has one child.

1852. Joseph Lavassor, now retired from business, came from Lockport, New York; born in Canada 1814; married Mary Hutchinson 1853; has six children. His son Paul married Carrie Hinker 1877; has two children.

1853. Hon. D. A. Reed, attorney at law; came from Sheboygan, and remained one year, when he returned to Sheboygan Falls. In 1860 he again returned to Sturgeon Bay—this time accompanied by his family, and has here lived since that date. He was born in Ohio 1821; married Maria A. Moore 1845; has six children. His son Horace W. married Christina Torsten-son 1875; has two children. Rustin O. married Ella Thayer 1879, and lives in Sleepy Eye, Minnesota.

Per invitation, Mr. Reed pens us the following:

STURGEON BAY, Wisconsin.

November 22d, 1880.

D. A. Reed to C. I. Martin:

When I first came to Door county, the practice of law was slower work than walking up a steep iced hill. If an attorney charged a dollar and a half as a fee for attending to a case that cost a week's labor; his charges were deemed "outrageous!" We attorneys can now put on a long face and charge a dollar a minute for small cases, and no grumbling is heard. However, in olden times our pay was ready when the work was done. In most cases now we have to wait two or more years for our fees, and collect them by law. Such is civilization, and the growing advancement for legal ability.... The following is an illustration of law proceedings in Door county twenty-five years ago. Some time about the year 1858 a man borrowed a boat (without permission of the owner) and during the couple of hours he used it, broke one of the oars, and thus laid the basis for the first "criminal" case that was tried in the town of Washington, which was then, and still is an Island. The defendant was put on trial for petit larceny; the case was fully proven against the defendant, and conviction was the judicial conclusion the court arrived at. But now came the tug of war—with the court. There was only one old law book at hand, and in that volume nothing could be found concerning a "man that took a boat without permission, and while using it broke one of the oars."

No copy of the statutes or other form of law was at hand to guide the judicial mind. Where the lines of distinction should be drawn between petit and grand larceny, he did not know, and the sheriff considered, and the district attorney that that made no difference as the greater always includes the lesser, and the court concluded so too. So the defendant was duly convicted of a States prison offense, and sentence was passed, and so recorded by the court, and a certificate of conviction was duly made, signed by the Justice of the Peace, and delivered to the constable, but he found himself unprepared for a journey of 200 miles without roads, steamboats, or rail roads, and this keen-eyed officer saw at a glance that three or four days would be necessary in preparing a couple of boiled rags, a knap-sack, and some corn dodgers, etc. Then what was to be done with the state prison bird? Happy thought! Ranney had a root-house, where not a ray of God's sunlight could enter his wicked soul. Into the root-house the constable thrust the "wicked" defendant, and kept him there for four days. At the end of that time all preparations were duly in readiness, and the line of march taken up; the officer first providing against a possible escape of the prisoner by tying a rope around one of the defendant's hands, with the other end securely tied around his waist. In due time both officer and prisoner arrived at Sturgeon Bay. Here the officer was informed that a justice of the peace had no jurisdiction over State prison offences, and as the certificate of conviction did not show on its face anything definite or certain, he was further informed that both he and the justice were trespassers. Two minutes later the rope had but one of the two at the end of it, for the defendant was dropped among the logs and stumps of Sturgeon Bay instantaneously. The constable turned his face Northward toward the seat of justice, a "sadder but a wiser" officer.

The next case was tried in Ephraim, before 'Squire Morbeck. The defendant in the case was arrested and put on trial for assault and battery on his (the defendant's) wife. The testimony showed that the complainant, one of the neighbors, had made quite a mistake. The State showed, by the testimony, that the defendant had been cruelly beating his cow. The court held that that made no difference, as both offences were well known to the law; and then found, as a matter of fact as well as of law, that the defendant was guilty of cruelty to animals, and sentenced him to sixty days in the county jail. The officer was furnished with a commitment, and started for Green Bay—the county being attached to Brown county at that time for judicial purposes. The justice took special pains to recite in the commitment the substance of the warrant of arrest and testimony, and concluded the same by finding, as fact and law, that "A. B. having made complaint to him in writing, that C. D. did assault and beat his wife, and the testimony offered on the trial showed clearly that the defendant is guilty of cruelty to animals under the laws of this State. Therefore, it is the sentence of this court, duly empaneled and sworn, that the defendant, C. D. be committed to the county jail for the term of sixty

days, and the jailer be directed to feed the said C. D. on bread and water, and may the Lord have mercy on your poor soul!" Signed _____, Justice of the Peace. But the officer got no further than Sturgeon Bay with the defendant, when he was told that his commitment would not protect him in executing it, so the defendant was "dropped."

1853. Louis R. McLachlan, farmer and proprietor of a stone quarrie; came from New York; born Canada 1824; came to the States 1842; married Jennie Doak 1862.

Mr. McLachlan gives us the following notes of early date:

STURGEON BAY, Wisconsin, }
November 22, 1880. }

L. R. McLachlan to C. I. Martin:

I hired out in the spring of '53, at Lockport, New York, to Mr. David S. Crandall to come to Sturgeon Bay to hew timber for a mill. I arrived here in due time, and in May, '53, work commenced on the mill. In October, same year, the machinery in the new structure began work, and it was then that the first manufactory of any kind was established in this section, and the first lumber sawed on the banks of Sturgeon Bay. The establishment was known as Bradley's mill ... In those days a man could get to Green Bay (when opportunity afforded) in a row or sail boat for the moderate sum of \$3 00—of course the passenger was expected to take his regular turns at pulling on the oar or sailing the craft. At a later date, when occasionally steamboats began to stop at this place, passage on them was \$5 ... During the years from 1855 to '60 a good many hand-made shingles were got out in this vicinity and banked along the bay shore. Ox teams in those days were very scarce, while a span of horses was indeed a rare sight. Thus it was that the new-settlers had to bank their shingles by hand. The men usually remained in the woods shaving out the shingles, while the women, with the assistance of neck-yokes across their shoulders, transferred the shingles to the bank on wheelbarrows. Small sail crafts bought the shingles on the bank, and freighted them to market. ... While the pioneer settlers endured not a few hardships, enjoyable times were not altogether out of the question. A good social dance (then called "shin-dig") could be gotten up on a day's notice. The young ladies (they were but few in number) in winter time often came to dances on eight feet snow-shoes. Yet their feet in natural state were small, and with vigor they would "trip the fantastic toe" until broad day-light the next morning. ... It used to be frequently told, years ago, that many of the pioneer settlers in summer lived on crackers and whiskey to get strength to fight sand-flies. This assertion, however, should only be credited as hearsay.

1853. Leebat B. married Ole Olsen 1840; he was drowned while crossing the bay on thin ice in 1858. Mrs. Olsen married the second time to Ole Gullickson 1860; has six children. Her

son Hans J. married Louisa Draper 1870; has four children. Mary married Louis Anderson 1873; has three children. Olof married Eliza Thompson 1877; has two children. Ole B. married Ella Nap 1878; has one child.

1853. Jesse Kimber, now teaming; came from New York; born England 1828; came to America 1829; married Mary Hendershott 1852; has eight children. His son Frank married Ella Stephenson 1877; has one child. Charles married Emma Shiner 1879; has one child. William married Agnes Langlois 1879; has one child.

Of early date, Mr. Kimber writes us as follows:

STURGEON BAY, Wisconsin, }
November 23d, 1880. }

Jesse Kimber to C. I. Martin:

I came to Sturgeon Bay from Lockport, New York, to work for Crandall & Bradley in their saw mill, which they had built that season. There were but few settlers here then, and this was an unbroken wilderness. We cut the pine trees on the bank of the Little Lake—then known as Bradley's lake—but we were all green as to handling saw logs, and it was slow work. . . . The Little Lake was frozen over on the morning of November 5th, 1853, and we had some rare sport killing bass and pickerel by striking on the ice over them, and then hooking them out with a piece of wire bent in the shape of a hook. In a day or two the weather got warmer, and the ice all melted, and we had no more snow until Christmas week, when it shut up for the winter. About New Years the snow began to fall, and for forty days we never saw the sun; but we had the most beautiful nights I ever saw. It snowed every day, and by the first of March we had 3½ feet of snow on a level in the woods. . . . About the month of February the Bradley mill changed hands, and D. H. Burtis came here and took possession, and the mill company was known as Burtis & Works—the property being put into their hands to await the issue of a law suit then pending in the courts in Niagara county, N. Y. In August, 1854, Bradley came here and paid off all the men, and Works gave up the property to the old firm of Crandall & Bradley, and matters went on again quite smoothly for awhile. But owing to Mr. Bradley's inexperience in lumbering, he failed to make much out of it, and in the crash of 1857, they went down with lots of others. . . . After Burtis & Works gave up the Bradley property, Burtis built what was known as the "middle mill," and commenced to manufacture lumber, but failed, and returned to his old home in Lockport, N. Y. . . . In early days there was no aristocracy—all were alike, and we enjoyed ourselves hugely—all were bound to enjoy themselves. We could get up a dance in half an hour; have a full house, and keep up the party until daylight, and then away to the woods again. . . . I have known the time when we had to make out a meal on potatoes and salt. We used to spear suckers in the creeks in the spring, and then we lived high again. I

once heard Bradley remark that he had not a man about him that could get his shirt off, and when asked the reason, he said: "They had eaten suckers so long that the bones stuck through their skin, and their shirts were fast."

1854. Andrew Nelson, farmer; came from Norway; born 1819; married Caroline Knudson 1844; has eleven children. His son Lawrence married Eliza Coleman 1870; has four children. Nicholena married Andrew Anderson 1864; has two children. Caroline married Edward Anderson 1873. Josephine married Wm. A. Lawrence 1879.

1854. Nels Olsen, farmer; came from Chicago; born Norway 1829; came to America 1855; married Levakrena Eveson 1857; has five children.

1854. Ole Johnson, farmer; came from Manitowoc county; born Norway 1821; came to America 1854; married Harbord Everson 1846; no children.

1854. Henry Schuyler, retired from business; came from New York; born Pennsylvania 1803; married Julia Smith 1826. She died 1864, aged sixty-five years. Second marriage Mary A. Carpenter 1870; has four children—none by the second wife. His son Fredrick married Nancy Marshall 1856; has eleven children. His daughter Mary married Z. J. B. Kimber 1857; has five children. Albert J. married Amanda Hitt of Clay Banks, 1830; has nine children. Julia married James McIntosh 1860; has two children.

1854. Fred Berg, farmer; came from Chicago; born Norway 1826; came to America 1853; married Elizabeth Rasmusson 1865; has five children.

1854. Joseph Herbert, engineer, came from Peshtigo; born Canada 1827; came to the States in 1853; married Delvina Langlois 1855; has nine children. Olive married Henry Johnson 1878.

1854. Erick T. Schioeth, owner of a dock and banking ground; came from Norway; born 1808; married Sophia Velda 1836. Second marriage 1865, to Annie Haines; has eight children.

1854. Sarah, widow, married Wm. Tuck in 1848; came from Connecticut; has nine children. Her daughter Abigail married Aaron Moulton 1859; has one child. Julia married Robert Bartlet 1866; has three children; Jane married Louis Huck 1868; has four children. Harrietta married John N. Scott 1871; has one child. Sarah E. married Arnold Baptist 1874; has three children.

1854. Soren Peterson, farmer; came from Green Bay (a foot and looked up land); born Denmark 1824; came to America 1852; married Amelia Culumse 1864. Second marriage 1875, to

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Halverson; has three children.

1855. Robert Noble, contractor for running the Sturgeon Bay and Bay View steam ferry; and dealer in agricultural implements; was born in New York 1837; is a self-button sewer (bachelor).

1855. Hon. J. T. Wright, landlord, and proprietor of Idlewild Summer Resort; born New York 1830; married Emiline Snyder 1850; has three children. Fred C. married Anna Garland 1876; has two children.

1855. Andrew Peterson, farmer; born Norway 1816; came to America 1853; married Sarah Erickson 1842; has nine children. His daughter Hannah married John Shafstall 1862; has one child, and lives in Indiana. Celia married Eli Thompson 1869; has two children. Peter married Mary Mathews 1866; has six children. Jennie married Lyman Hall 1872; has one child, and lives in Missouri. Sophia married John Nelson 1878, and lives in Michigan. Mary married Joseph Sweetman 1873; has two children.

1855. Henry C. Knudson, farmer; was born in Norway 1823; came to America 1853; married Mary Hanson 1857; has four children living.

Mrs. Knudson related to us many of the hardships she endured until the close of the war—her husband being in the army. She was left alone, with three small children, in the wilderness, some four miles from Sturgeon Bay, and one mile from the nearest neighbor, with all woods, and no roads.... She spent two nights in the woods away from her family, getting lost while hunting for her cow.... Often she was compelled to chop down trees in the woods to furnish browse for her cows during the winter.... After the war Mr. K. came home, and has labored hard the long years since. As a reward for the hardships they endured in helping to settle up Door county, Mr. and Mrs. Knudson now find themselves comfortably located upon a good farm well improved, with plenty of stock, and they are surrounded by a highly respected family of young men and women.

1855. Elijah S. Fuller, farmer and proprietor of a lime kiln; came from Racine county; born New York 1815; came west in '44; married Betsey C. Clark 1841; has five children. His daughter Amelia married Abriel Whittaker 1871; has two children. Cornelia married Jacob Hermann 1879; has one child. Harlow married Sarah J. Noble 1880.

1855. Joseph Harris, Sr., real estate agent; came from New York; born England 1813; came to America 1849; married Charlotte Shingleton 1833. Second marriage 1859, to Susan Perkin. His daughter Charlotte married David McIntosh 1860; has three children, and lives in Chicago. Elizabeth

married Jesse Birmingham 1860; has six children, and lives in West Pensaukee. Joseph Jr., married Rosa Rice 186—; has three children, and is keeper of the Government range lights, at Bailey's Harbor. Henry married Elizabeth Hansen 1868; has two children, and lives in Delaware. Edith married Isaac C. Slater 1871; has two children, and lives in Washington, D. C.

The following is a letter from the Hon. Joseph Harris, Sr., concerning Door county a quarter of a century ago:

STURGEON BAY, Wisconsin, }
October 28th, 1880. }

J. Harris, Sr., to C. I. Martin:

I was one of the early settlers of Sturgeon Bay, and went through some of the roughest experiences of pioneer life. When I came to Door county in '55, the town of Washington (Washington Island) was the only organized town in the county, and when Sturgeon Bay was organized into a town in 1857, by the name of Otumba, it became necessary, in order to assess and levy taxes for county and State purposes, to hold a meeting of the chairmen of those two towns as a County Board of Supervisors. Mr. J. Nolan, who was chairman of the town of Washington, refused to come to Sturgeon Bay to hold the meeting, and 'Squire Henry Schuyler, who was chairman of Otumba, and myself agreed to go to Washington Island for that purpose. It was late in November when we started on foot through the woods to Fish Creek, that being the nearest place where a sailboat could be got. There were no roads in any part of the county at that time, and no trail north of Sturgeon Bay. We started in Jacob St. Ore's large sail boat or sloop, with another man to help sail it, and arrived at the Island the same day. The next day the first meeting of a County Board in Door county was held. 'Squire Schuyler was chosen chairman, and myself Clerk of the Board; the tax levy was made and Door county set upon its legs. The next evening we started back to Fish Creek. While attempting to cross Death's Door, a heavy squall came up, which prevented us from reaching the main land, and we ran before the wind until about midnight, when, seeing lights ahead, we let go anchor. When daylight came we found ourselves at Flat Rock (near Escanaba) where we had been driven by the storm. During the night the wind changed to the North; raining, snowing, and freezing so that the deck and rigging was a mass of ice, but we reached Fish Creek that afternoon, having a fine breeze from over the after quarter of the boat. At Fish Creek we borrowed a smaller sail boat, and started for Sturgeon Bay, which was reached late at night to find the bay frozen over nearly down to Laurie's place, where, with difficulty, we landed; hauled the boat ashore, and footed it home.... Another rough journey that fell upon us, was at the time the county seat was removed from Bailey's Harbor to Sturgeon Bay. About 1851 or '2 the legislature passed an act to organize Door county; locating the county seat at Bailey's Harbor, under the name of Gibraltar,

but no steps were ever taken to carry out the organization, nor were any county or town officers ever elected there. A Mr. Sweet, of Milwaukee, who got the above named act passed, had projected opening up a settlement at the Harbor. He built a saw mill and a dock, the mill burned down, the dock went to ruin, and Mr. Sweet abandoned the enterprise. The early settlers of Sturgeon Bay soon resolved to carry out the organization, and proceeded to take the necessary legal steps to remove the county seat from the Harbor to Sturgeon Bay. To accomplish this, it was necessary to call a meeting at Bailey's Harbor, and go through the forms of posting notices, etc., as required by law. Messrs. A. G. Warren, W. H. Warren, and myself made two journeys on foot to the Harbor to effect the removal. As there was no trail through the woods, we had to go to the head of Sturgeon Bay, cross the Portage, and follow the Lake shore, footing it to Bailey's Harbor and back in all sorts of weather. . . . The settlers who have come into Door county in the past ten years, know but little of the hardships the early settlers went through. Then it was a "howling wilderness" from end to end, but *now* the new comers find throughout the county organized towns, roads, school houses, post-offices, churches, large farms, and on every side the elements of comfort and prosperity. I have lived to see the county grow from less than one thousand inhabitants to a population of nearly twelve thousand, and the influx is still going on.

Mr. Joseph Harris was chosen as the first county clerk, and register of deeds of Door county, procuring the books of Record and getting both of those offices in running order. He filled the office of county treasurer six years, and in 1864 and '5 represented the counties of Door, Oconto, Shawano and Outagamie in the State Senate. He considers that his crowning work was in organizing the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship canal and Harbor Company. He framed the charter for that Company when he was in the State Senate in 1864. In '66 he went to Washington and procured from Congress a grant of 200,000 acres of the public land to aid in building the canal, which, with subsequent appropriations of money from Congress to build the Harbor of Refuge, secured the final success of the enterprise. To his unrelenting labor of near twenty years, Door county and the State of Wisconsin are indebted for the most important work of public improvement within its borders—a work, the value of which to the commerce of Green Bay and Lake Michigan, can scarcely be over estimated.

1855. Albert G. Warren, county surveyor; came from Connecticut, where he was born 1812; married Sophia Davenport 1836; has two children. His daughter married Ephriam Daniels 1863; has five children. Emily married Michael McDonald 1872; has three children.

1855. Hans Hanson, farmer; came from Chicago; born Norway 1815; came to America 1853; married Halena Knudson 1848; has four children. His daughter Clatinka married Martin Knudson 1878.

1855. Christena, widow of Carel T. Arlum; came from Iowa; born in Norway 1823; came to America 1853; married 1848; has four children. His daughter Annie married Wm. Jacobs 1878. Caroline married Alexander Doak 1878. Matilda married Mark Holt 1879.

1855. Iver A. (better known as Edward) Nelson, a laborer; came from Quebec, Canada; born Norway 1829; came to America 1854; married Mary Nelson 1867; has five children.

1854. George H. Thorpe, keeps boarding house; came from Dodge county this State; born New York 1839; married Lucretia Post 1861; has one child.

1855. Nelson W. Fuller, printer and editor, came from Illinois; born New York 1812; married Laura Stevens 1845; has five children. He left this county in 1858 and went to Illinois. In 1878 he returned.

1855. Martin Cramer, farmer; born Prussia 1823; came to America 1853; married Mary Maigel 1858; has nine children. His daughter Annie married Henry Korgor 1877; has two children, and lives in the town of Clay Banks.

1856. Henry F. Post, carpenter and joiner; came from Dodge county. Was out and in the county until '72, when he made final stay. Was born Pennsylvania 1827; married 1st time 1850. Second marriage 1865, to Clara Berbank; has six children. His daughter Dora married George Turner 1873, and has four children.

1856. Joseph Colignon, landlord, and proprietor of the Colignon Hotel, came from Belgium; born 1834; married Mary F. Moraux 1865, has four children.

1856. John Long, farmer; came from Indiana; born Prussia 1821; came to America 1853; married Tracy Manna 1844. Second marriage 1855 to Margaret Koppal; has nine children. His son Frank married Agnes Damkøehler 1869; has five children. Maggie married Leslie Dunlap '79 has one child.

1856. Chris Daniels, County Superintendent of Schools; came from Ohio; born in Missouri 1837; married Ellen Moule 1873; has one child.

1856. Albert H. Sherwood, laborer; came from New York, born same State in 1837; married Annie³ Thompson 1877; has one child.

1856. Septimus Stephenson, Village marshal; came from New York, in which State he was born 1839; married Lauria E. Thompson 1868; has six children.

1856. Matilda, widow, married Ernest Damkøehler 1851. He was in the army, and died in the Andersonville prison in 1862, aged 42 years. Mrs. D. has four children. Her daughter Agnes married Frank Long 1869; has five children. Walter married Sarah Gillespie 1879.

1857. Sartial R. Stephenson, engineer, came from New York, in which State he was born 1845; married Jane Heanney 1869; has two children.

1857. Betsey (better known here as grandma) widow, married Israel Hendershott 1818. He died in 1849, aged fifty-eight years. "Grandma" was born in New York in 1800; has eight children. Her daughter Phœbe married Wm. Wolverton 183-; has three children, and lives in Pennsylvania. Mary E. married Jesse Kimber 1852; has eight children. Jane married Thos. Forsyth 1853; has two children, and lives in Michigan. Charlotte married Joseph Bucklin 1854; has four children, and lives in Michigan. Benjamin married — Brands 185-. Rhoda married Henry J. Grandy 1868; has three children.

1857. Chas. A. Cocagne, farmer, came from Cassville, this State; born in France 1826; came to America 1831; married Caroline Bernard 1855. She died 1866, aged thirty years. Had three children. Louisa married Stephen Cardy 1879; has two children, and lives in Marinette.

1857. Peter Bernson, farmer; came from Norway; was born 1825; married Annie B. Tenest 1858; has five children. Eliza married Theodore Anderson 1877; has two children, and lives in Sister Bay.

1857. Peter Lorch, owns a farm; came from Washington county; born Germany 1835; came to America 1856; married Mary Feldmann 1865. Lizzie married Jacob Leonhardt 1878.

1858. John Sorenson, farmer; came from Denmark, where he was born 1826; married Elizabeth Seever 1861; has two children. His daughter Maggie married Louis Wulf 1880.

1858. David Houle, farmer; came from Depere; born in Wisconsin 1831; married Jane Rancom 1855. Mr. Houle was proprietor of the first hotel in Sturgeon Bay.

1858. Constantine Feldmann, merchant; came from Germany, where he was born 1834; married Elizabeth Weis 1858; has five children.

1858. Olive A., widow, married Wm. K. Dresser 1856. He died 1878, aged forty-eight years. Mrs. D. has four children. Annie married Legrand D. Henderson 1876, and lives in Iowa.

1859. Capt. Nels P. Nelson, farmer; came from Buffalo; born Norway 1816; came to America 1847; married Maria

Olsen 1838. Second marriage 1859, to Olena Alm. She died 1871, aged fifty-six years. Has two children.

1859. Paul Nelson, farmer; came from New York; born Norway 1818; came to America 1833; married Madalena Kven 1845.

1860. Margaret, widow, married Fred Bushmann 1865. He was drowned in Sturgeon Bay 1878, and was thirty-five years of age. She has six children.

1861. Ambrust Knudson, farmer; came from Norway, where he was born 1821; married Hendreka Erickson 1850; has six children. His daughter Nellie married Louis Fiddler 1878; has one child. Martin married Clatinka Hanson 1878.

1862. David Machia, engineer; came from New York; born same State 1849; married Nancy Ryan 1874; has three children.

1862. Henry Machia, engineer; came from New York; born same State 1854; married Sarah Kennedy 1878; has two children.

1862. George Machia, laborer; came from New York; born same State 1856; married Helen Houle 1877; has one child.

1862. Job Tong, farmer; born England 1843; came to America 1845; married Lydia Marshall 1868; has five children.

1862. Kearn Bowe, farmer; born Connecticut 1845; married Malinda Fuller 1866; has three children.

1862. Chas. M. Chase, salesman; came from Buffalo; born Massachusetts 1850; married Olive A. Thomas 1870; has one child.

1863. Peter Propsom, farmer; came from Kenosha; born in Germany 1829; came to America 1857; married Katie Karthier 1870; has five children.

1864. Erne Bottelson, shoemaker; came from Norway, where he was born 1830; married Elizabeth M. Bottelson 1851; has three children. His daughter Annie C. M., married Jacob Dehos 1869, and has three children.

1864. Chris Leonhardt, treasurer of Door county; came from Washington county; born Germany 1837; came to America 1843; married Catherine Lorch 1860; has seven children.

1864. Gideon W. Allen, district Attorney Door county; came from Madison; born Ohio 1835; married Annie M. Cox 1865; has two children.

1864. George W. Marsh, carpenter and joiner; came from Beaver Dam; born New York 1813; married Mary C. Flint 1837.

She died 1856, aged 43 years. Second marriage 1859, to Catharine Hutchinson; has five children. His daughter Josephine married Michael Walrod 1860, and lives in Minnesota.—Mary L. married Henry Stevens 1865; has three children and lives in Minnesota.—Helen M. married Frank Ives 1872; has two children.—Cora L. married Charles Baylor 1873; has one child.—George A. married Malisa Baylor, and has two children.

1864. Caroline, widow, married Henry Bushman 1856. He was drowned in attempting to cross Sturgeon Bay in a row boat in 1878, aged 34 years. He leaves five children.

1865. George O. Spear, lumberman and mill owner; came from Red River; born Maine 1840; came west 1857; married Louisa Graves 1873.

1865. Martin Bershem, laborer; came from New York; born France 1813; came to America 1858; married Martha J. Lagroe 1855.

1865. Chas. A. Masse, property owner and Clerk of Circuit Court; born Holland 1838; came to America 1848. Is a bachelor (self button sewer).

1865. J. A. Campbell, lumberman; came from Michigan; born Canada 1840; married Desdemona C. Martin 1866.

1865. A. M. Spear, lumberman; came from Red River to Little Sturgeon; born 1842; married Cornelia Graves 1864; has six children.

1865. John Goettelmann, landlord and proprietor of the Bay View House; came from Washington county; born in Germany 1843; came to America 1865; married Philippine Myers 1870; has two children.

1866. Thomas Scott, Sheriff of Door county; came from Canada, where he was born in 1836; married Mary C. Besteder, 1869. Second marriage 1874, to Emily M. Carpenter; has three children. When Mr. S. first landed in Door county, 15 cents was the amount of cash he had on hand to begin "business" with.

1866. Andrew Carlton, farmer; came from Iowa; born Sweden 1834; came to America 1866; married Caroline Knudson 1865; has three children.

1866. Clement Matsen (generally known as Henry Smith) came from Green Bay; born Norway 1821; came to America 1851; married Maria Christon 1846. She died 1868, aged forty-two years. He has three children.

1866. John Ryan, lumberman; came from Canada, where he was born 1844; married Nettie Delana 1871; has one child.

1866. Warren Hanks, laborer; came from Illinois; born in Wisconsin 1839; married Annie M. Mosier 1869; has one child.

1866. Henry G. Hahn, landlord and proprietor of the Northwestern Hotel; came from Kewaunee county; born Germany 1823; came to America 1849; married Barbara Haen 1858; has eight children.

1866. Alexander Meikle, laborer; came from Michigan; born Scotland 1839; came to America 1850; married Jennette R. Robinson 1867; has three children.

1866. Theodore Johnson, carpenter and joiner; came from Chicago; born Norway 1846; came to America 1866; married Margaret Daly 1873; has four children.

1866. Nels Erickson, farmer and sail maker; came from Milwaukee; born Norway 1830; came to America 1854; married Emily Jacobs 1862; has three children.

1867. Chas. Meyers, farmer; came from Ohio; born Germany 1817; came to America 1849; married Sophia Taneing 1849; has six children. His daughter Sophia married Anton Zunderman 1879, and lives in Forestville township.

1867. Alexander Hopp, farmer; came from Prussia, where he was born 1843; married Barbara Heldmann 1868; has five children.

1867. John Wester, farmer; born Germany 1830; came to America 1854; married Lizzie Myers 1860; has eight children.

1867. D. D. Spalsbury, farmer; came from Illinois; born New York 1837; married Lois A. Eddy 1865; has four children.

1867. John Houle, carpenter and joiner; came from Green Bay; born Depere 1843; married Ida Seymour 1858; has twelve children.

1868. John Johnson, partner in the Sturgeon Bay and Bay View ferry; came from Manitowoc; born Ohio 1842; married Susan Noble 1868; has five children.

1868. Eugene Birmingham, well driller; came from Outagamie county; born New York 1842; married Mazilla M. Grant 1871; has four children.

1868. Oscar Hart, laborer; came from Chicago; born New York 1837; married Catherine Hogan 1865.

1868. Francis X. Sailer, furniture dealer; came from Maryland; born Germany 1837; came to America 1860; married Annie Daubler 1860. Second marriage 1864, to Mary Michaels. Third marriage 1880, to Tracy Rauch; has three children.

1868. Hugo Boes, carpenter and joiner; came from Ohio; born Germany 1843; came to America 1867; married Catherine Lorch 1874; she died 1877, aged thirty-four years.

1868. Thomas H. Smith, mill owner; located lands southern part of the county; came from Brown county; born Massachusetts 1843; married Annie Daly 1874; has three children.

1868. Hon. C. Scofield, mill owner; located lands in southern part of the county; came from Green Bay; born New York 1827; married Maria A. Stacy 1858; has six children.

1868. John Leatham, mill owner; located lands in southern part of the county; came from New Frankin; born in Canada 1833; married Helen L. Wolcott 1862.

1868. Frederick Kruegor, farmer; came from Ahnapee; born Prussia 1826; came to America 1854; married Mary Bouspa 1857; has seven children.

1868. Silas Pinney, farmer; born in Ohio 1808; married Olive Jewett 1833; has eight children. His son George married Charity C. Steadman 1857; has five children, one of which, Olive, married Henry Young 1878, and has one child.—Smith married Betsey Ford 1857, and lives in Ohio.—Sarepta married Quimby Martin 1862, and lives in Suamico, Brown county.—Augustus H. married Emma Otto 1868, and lives in Sturgeon Bay township.—James C. married Abbey Hannan 1872, and lives in Sturgeon Bay township.—Mary married Frank Parkman 1873, and lives in this village.—Phoebe A. married Perry Grant 1874, and lives in Outagamie county.—Adalade S. married James Meikle 1875, and lives in this village.

1869. Henry Heilmann, landlord and proprietor of a hotel in Bay View; came from Washington county, where he was born 1853; married Lena Delenbach in 1871; has two children.

1869. Knud Sorenson, farmer; came from Chicago; born Norway 1840; came to America 1861; married Ametia Nelson 1868; has one child.

1869. Jacob Noll, merchant; came from Racine county; born Germany 1839; came to America 1853; married Margaret Schirsser 1868; has four children.

1869. John P. Graass, liquor dealer; came from Germany, where he was born 1839; married Minnie Wagener 1873; has three children.

1869. Frank A. Sampson, laborer; came from Maine, in which State he was born in 1849; married Rowena M. Shaffstall 1872; has three children.

1870. Martin Backey, Farmer; came from Chicago; born Norway, 1838; married Annie H. Sorenson 1867; has four children.

1870. Wm. Rehr, farmer; born Prussia 1841; came to America 1866; married Margaret Broost 1873; has four children.

1870. Capt. A. Larson, farmer; came from Manitowoc; married Caroline Beackfalt 1867; has seven children.

1870. Hermann Tauba, farmer; came from Manitowoc; born Germany 1842; came to America 1870; married Amelia Zieke 1873; has four children.

1870. A. Johnson, farmer; came from Norway, where he was born 1825; married Margaret Halverson 1854; has five children. She died in 1876. His daughter Dora married Ole Thompson 1874; has three children.

1870. Archibald McEacham, druggist and physician; came from Chicago; born in Massachusetts, 1841; married Phoebe A. Barrett 1872; has two children.

1870. Matthias Cochems, merchant; came from Michigan; born Germany 1837; came to America 1853; married Eliza Wagener 1861; has ten children.

In the forepart of this chapter, we spoke of Mr. P. Rowley as being the first white settler on the banks of Sturgeon Bay, but that in the year 1840 he left this locality, and since that date we could find no record of him. Hon. John M. Reed, of Kewaunee, who, it seems is "following" our history, copies our remarks about Mr. Rowley, and in his paper, the Kewaunee *Enterprise*, comments as follows:

"Peter Rowley lived somewhere in the vicinity of Two Creeks or Sandy Bay at the time the war broke out. We believe the locality was called Rowley's Bay in early times. He had been a soldier, a drummer boy, in the war of 1812, and we remember of hearing him speak of being stationed at Sackett's Harbor. When the war of the Rebellion broke out in 1861 the old man's patriotic impulses would not allow him to remain quietly at home, and he enlisted as drummer in the 'Manitowoc and Kewaunee Union Rifles,' afterward Co. E. 14th Wis. Infantry. His hand had lost none of its cunning, and during the time the company was organizing and drilling at Manitowoc, he marched at its head, making first-class martial music with Fifer Matt Perry. When the company came to be mustered into the United States service, however, the mustering officer would not receive him on account of his age—he was then between 60 and 70—and he reluctantly delivered his drum into younger hands and turned his face homeward. The old man passed from earth a number of years ago. May the grass above his grave be ever green."

FORESTVILLE—THIRD ORGANIZED TOWN.

At the December meeting of the County Board, 1857, Forestville was set off as a town, embracing the territory now included in that town and Clay Banks. All the rest of the county, except Washington Island, being included in the town of Otumba (Sturgeon Bay). Forestville was organized the next April (1858), by a town meeting held at the house of Marcus McCormick.

The early settlers of Forestville made their way to that vicinity by navigating the Ahnapee River, which stream runs through a portion of that town. The Ahnapee is still navigated to considerable extent up as far as Van Norstrand's saw mill, town of Forestville. J. Fetzer & Co. own, and keep busy a light-draught steamer and two barges, which freight forest products down the river. Public highways, kept in excellent traveling condition, to and from Green Bay, Ahnapee, and all parts of the county run through the town of Forestville. Probably no other town in the county, supported entirely by the products of the soil, has so many good houses, barns, etc.

The following is a short biographical sketch of settlers now residing in Forestville, who have been in the county ten or more years.

In the year 1852, Mr. James Keogh, Sr., with his family, came from Ahnapee to Forestville in a boat, and was one of the very first settlers in that town. At this date he has been in Forestville more years than any other person now residing there. Mr. Keogh was born in Ireland 1820; came to America 1852; married Mary Moore 1840. Second marriage 1867; to Matilda Machia; has four children. His son John married Eliza Ahern 1866, has five children.—Edward married Margaret Hennessy 1873; has four children.—Luke married Julia Davis 1875; has three children.—James, Jr., married C. Simons 1874; has three children.

1856. Wm. Dewue, farmer; born Germany 1836; came to America 1855; married Catherine Tagge 1867; has four children.

1855. John Stoneman; farmer; born England 1808; came to America 1835; married Mary Vinia 1840; has seven children. His daughter Sophia married Andrew Sloan 1860; has eight children, one of which, Mary J. married John Hennessy 1879.—Phoebe married Newel Langlois 1865; has four children, and lives in Nasewaupée township.—Luke married Ellen Davis 1875; has two children, and lives in Nasewaupée.—George married Edith Hogan 1879.—Amelia married H. Cofferin 1879.

1855. Richard Perry, farmer; born Ireland 1840; came to America 1851; married Annie Knop 1867; has three children

1855. Jacob Ashby, farmer; born Menominee, Mich., 1845; married Minnie Hawkey 1867; has four children.

1855. Matt Perry, farmer; born Ireland 1840; came to America 1851; married Hattelina McKinskey 1867; has six children.

1855. John Bush, farmer; born Germany 1813; came to America 1854; married Jostenia Lacht 1835; has one child, Stephen, who married Mary Schnider, and has four children.

1856. N. N. Rockwell, farmer; born Connecticut 1814; married Lydia C. Fittshur 1862; has one child.

Concerning the early settlement of Forestville, Mr. Rockwell writes us as follows:

FORESTVILLE, Wisconsin, }
September, 1880. }

N. H. Rockwell to C. I. Martin:

I came to this town the 28th of May, 1856. At that date there was no conveyance to this place except by water, and settlers were but few in number. I believe the following are the names of the families: James Keogh, Sr., and family; John Stoneman and family; Peter Thompson and family; Major Jos. McCormick and family; Marcus McCormick and family; Peter Miller and family; Andrew Sloan; Wm. Deuwe, Daniel Vaughn, Mrs. Bernhart and sons; John Machinsky and family, and myself. . . . The first store was started in '56, by Major Jos. McCormick and Mr. Harrison; the first sawmill and blacksmith shop was built in '56, Bernhardt Bros.; the first tailor shop was started in the fall of '56, by Lydia C. Fittshur (now my wife). . . . Forestville was organized in '57, with Jos. McCormick, chairman; L. H. D. Shepherd, town clerk—I think Mr. Samuel Bacon was treasurer. The 3d of November, 1857, was the first general election held in Forestville, and I was the first justice of the peace. . . The 1st school was organized in 1859; Miss Diana Dowd, teacher, and seven pupils was the attendance. Mr. James Keogh, Sr., was the superintendent; Mr. John Stoneman, clerk; Mr. Peter Thomason, treasurer; Mr. Wm. Nelson, director. . . . The first wagon shop was started in 1862, by Peter Thompson. . . . The first church was built in 1869, and I think it was of the German Lutheran order.

1856. Julius Bernhart, farmer; born Germany 1840; came to America 1852; married Minnie Kieso 1866; has eight children.

1856. Robert Bernhart, farmer; born Germany 1828; came to America 1852; married Bertha Trousy 1862; has eight children.

1856. Michael Krueger, farmer; born Germany 1834; came to America 1855; married Poline Sewilski 1860; has eight children.

1856. Samuel Krureger, farmer; born Germany 1829; came to America 1851; married Amelia Sascene 1859; has four children.

1856. Mrs. Louisa Kum; was married 1850; her husband died 1875; she has ten children. Her daughter, Christina, married Ernest Walski 1871; has four children.—William married Mary Bucholz (now dead) 1877.—Amelia married John Schnider, of Kewaunee county, 1880.

1856. Peter Miller, farmer; born in Germany 1807; came to America 1856; married Charlotte Goger 1829; has five children. His son William married Amelia Hockey 1863; has two children.—Martin married Caroline Duesterbeck 1866; has five children. Ferdinand married Alwine Hunke 1867; has four children. John married Albertine Hoffmann 1868; has six children, and lives in Nebraska. Herman married Bertha Miller 1869; has five children, and lives in Nebraska.

1856. James H. Lockhart, farmer; born Ireland 1833; came to America 1850; married Lydia F. Bailey 1863; has four children.

1857. Anton Schnider, owner of blacksmith shop and farm; born Germany 1827; came to America 1853; has seven children. His daughter Mary married Stephen Bush 1868; has four children. Odelia married John Meyers 1875; has three children, John is hotel keeper.

1858. John Selies, farmer; born Germany 1821; came to America 1857; wife died 1869; has five children. His daughter Eliza married Martin Smith 1875; has two children. Jane married Aluois Haberli, of Sturgeon Bay, in 1880.

1861. Anton Theisan, farmer; born Germany 1830; came to America 1854; married Lizzie Achenbach 1855; has five children. His daughter Catherine married Peter Leonhardt 1879.

1864. Henry Brockhaden, farmer; born Germany 1836; came to America 1857; married Mary Miffs 1863; has five children.

1865. Chas. Zastrow, farmer; born Germany 1847; came to America 1856; married Bertha Hayes 1869; has four children.

1865. Louis Machia, farmer; born New York 1842; married Ann Kennedy 1873; has three children.

1865. John Machia, farmer; born New York 1844; married Lizzie Wilson 1870; has six children.

1865. Wm. Klanski, farmer; born Prussia 1842; came to America 1852; married Minnie Zastrow 1870; has two children.

1866. Philip Stich, farmer; born Germany 1833; came to America 1848; married Annie Stover 1856; has eight children.

1866. John Seiler, Sr., born Germany 1798; came to America 1864; married Mary Fillsil 1828; has five children. His daughter Annie married Frank Kalamback in 1828; and has five children, and lives in Manitowoc.—John married Sarah Yankee 1862; has seven children.—Frank married Rosa Hurda 1876; has one child.—Leopold married Mary Polegeck 1864; has seven children.—Alouis married Kate Kalob 1876; has two children.

1866. Joseph Machia, farmer; born New York 1846; married Celia Olsen 1874; has three children.

1866. John Taage, Sr., farmer; born Germany 1823; came to America 1866; married Anna Duva 1848; has five children. His son John married Aulena Witzki 1879.—Catherine married Wm. Deuwe 1867.

1867. John Fetzer, merchant and grist mill owner; born in Germany in 1840; came to America 1850; married Annie Fetzer 1866; has two children.

1867. Michael Wolski, farmer; born in Germany 1832; came to America 1867; married Caroline Schultz 1874; has two children.

1867. Gottfreid Matzki, farmer; born Germany 1838; came to America '67; married Johannah Matski 1866; has six children.

1867. Jacob Hankel farmer; born Germany 1840; came to America '66; married Adelaide Sharp 1866; has four children.

1868. Patrick Witt, farmer; born in Canada 1838; came to the States 1868; married Bridget Waters 1868; has five children.

1868. Frank McDermott, school teacher; born in Canada East 1854; sewes on his own buttons—is a bachelor.

1868. Robert Karson, farmer; born in Ireland 1822; came to America 1846; married Cathrine Johnsen 1862; has one child.

1868. August Brandt, farmer; born Germany 1830; came to America 1861; married Wilhelmine Witzke 1858; has five children.

1868. John Rupp; born Germany 1819; came to America 1850; is a self-button sewer (bachelor).

1868. Ferdinand Wooller, farmer; born Germany 1834; came to America 1868; wife died 1877; has four children.

1868. Casper Heittiger, farmer; born Germaay 1835; came to America '58; married Amelia Quallmann 1860. Second marriage 1874, to Bertha Stickman; has eight children.

1868. John Bachlolz, farmer; born Germany 1832; came to America 1860; married Louisa Demmon 1858; has three children.

1868. Conrad Kimpel, farmer; born Oermany 1823; came to America 1854; married Mary Kowal 1849; has five children. His daughter Katie married Chris Schous 1867; has seven children, and lives in Calumet county.—William married Odelia Greening 1872; has two children.

1869. B. McDermott, farmer; born Canada 1858; came to the U. S. in '69; not married.

1869. Thos. McDermott, born Canada 1859; came to the U. S. in '69; single man.

1869. Geo. Fowles, farmer; born New York 1836; married Annie Parker 1858; has one child.

1869. James Sullivan, farmer; born Canada 1844; married Maria Hennessy 1867; has five children.

1869. John Wulf, farmer; born Prussia 1841; came to America 1867; married Annie Lienau 1870; has four children.

1869. Joseph Foster, farmer; born Germany 1829; came to America 1856; married Eliza Weinniger 1853; has five children.

1869. Joseph Zettel, farmer; born Germany 1848; married Tracy Stebert 1872; has four children.

1869. Joseph Bretl, farmer; born Germany 1837; came to America 1860; married Casper Meyer 1857. Second marriage 1864, to Amelia Witzki; has eight children

1869. Anton Brei, farmer; born Germany 1848; came to America 1867; married Augusta Wiski 1872; has four children.

1870. Alexander Lawson, Sr., farmer; born in Ireland 1827; came to America 1836; married Ellen M. Ahern 1846; has six children. Alexander Jr., married Katie Hireman; Ellen married Alexander R. Lints; Wm. married Sarah J. Duean; Anna married James E. Spalsbury.

1870. Martin Hayes; born Ireland 1837; came to America 1840; married Mary Waters 1861; has seven children.

1870. Ferdinand Poplar, farmer; born Germany 1844; came to America 1867; married Mary Auermueller 1866; has seven children.

1870. Wm. Stueber, farmer; born Germany 1846; came to America 1870; married Odelia Eckert 1861; has four children.

1870. Anton Guidener, farmer; born Germany 1825; came to America '57; married Maggie ——— 1857; has three children.

1870. Chas. A. B. Miller, farmer; born in Germany 1837; came to America 1861; married Catherine Eischenschink 1863; has one child.

1870. Patrick Waters, farmer; born in Canada 1850; came to U. S. 1870; married Mary Flinn 1876; has one child.

1870. Joachim Dreves, farmer; born Germany 1841; came to America in 1868; married Dora Wulf 1866; has five children.

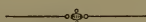
1870. Henry Leege, farmer; born Germany 1835; came to America 1868; married Dora Miller 1864; has three children.

1870. John Leege, farmer; born Germany 1841; came to America in '68; married Mary Green 1867; has two children.

1870. Robert Lockhart, farmer; born in Ireland 1836; came to America 1848; married Mary Moore 1862; has four children.

1870. Wm. Birdsall, farmer; born in Manitowoc county; married Eliza Waters 1872. Second marriage to Annie Witt 1880; has two children.

1870. Martin Schmitz, hotel keeper; born Germany 1840; came to America 1864; married Tracy Schlise 1876; has two children.



GIBRALTAR—FOURTH ORGANIZED TOWN.

At the December meeting of the County Board, 1857, Gibraltar was set off as a township, consisting of all that part of the county north of what is now the town of Sevastopol, except Washington Island. The town was organized the following spring, by the election of officers; the first election being held at the house of Asa Thorpe's, who still resides at Fish Creek. "Gibraltar" was so named because of its general rough, rocky, and bluff surface. Mr. Solomon Beery, now of Bailey's Harbor, was the first town clerk, and Rev. E. M. Iverson, the first superintendent of schools of Gibraltar township.

The following is a short biographical sketch of parties now living in Gibraltar, who came to Door county ten or more years ago.

In the year 1845, Asa Thorpe, farmer, first came to Door county. However, his stay was short, and not until '54 or '55 did he make permanent settlement. He was born in New York 1820; first came west 1844; married Eliza Atkinson 1844; has five children. His daughter Augusta, married James McDonald, of Ahnapee. Herbert married Nellie McDonald; Byron married Elvira Edgerton.

1850. Ole L. Larson, farmer; born Norway 1822; came to America '49; married Maria Gunnel 1855; has six children. His daughter Helen married Martin Olsen, of Liberty Grove; Sevina C. married O. L. Olsen, of North Bay.

1851. Christian Knudson, sailor; born Norway, 1813; came America 1848; married Elizabeth ——— 1857. Has no children.

1852. Abraham Oneson, farmer; born Norway 1809; came to America 1849; married Catherine Inger 1846; has two children.

1852. Ever Nelson, farmer, cooper, and fisherman; born Norway 1819; came to America 1846; married

Mavia Thompson 1842; has four children. His daughter Thorine married Thomas Nelson. Hannah married Marvin B. Hanson. Addie married Anton Anderson, and lives in Michigan.

1852. Peter Weberg, farmer, etc.; born Norway 1823; came to America 1851; married Olive Nelson 1848; has six children.

1852. H. P. Jacobs, sailor; born Denmark 1817; came to America 1844; married Karen Melchive 1850. Second marriage 1856, to Ingeborg Johnson. Third marriage 1865, to Ann Peters. Has two children.

Mr. Jacobs gives us a few lines concerning early dates, as follows:

EPHRAIM, Wisconsin, }
September 22d, 1880. }

H. P. Jacobs to C. I. Martin:

I first landed in Door county at Sturgeon Bay, October, 1852, and settled on what is now known as E. C. Daniel's place, where I resided for eight months. The Government sold the land, and I tore down my house, loaded it into a boat, and came to Ephraim. This was then such a dense forest that, with axe in hand, I had to step ashore and clear a place to unload the boat.... Rev. A. M. Iverson, now of Fort Howard, was one of the first settlers in this place, and the first town Superintendent of schools. He was also pastor of the United Brethren Church of the Moravians; and it was at that time our church here was built. It was the first in the county—I do not remember the date.... I have often said: "I was the first in this place," but I shall never again be the first to help make a new settlement. It sometimes makes me shudder, even now, when I think of those first days, and it is a wonder how we got through.

1853. Henry C. Johnson, sailor; born Denmark, 1807; came to America 1844; married Sophia Malene 1852; has one child.

1853. Jorgen Amundson, farmer; born Norway 1820; came to America 1853; married Anne Hulene 1854; has six children.

1854. Soren Hansen, farmer; born Norway 1799; came to America 1854; married Matilda Hanson 1825 (the couple celebrated their golden wedding 1875); has eight children. His son Hans married Abigail —; Henry married Hendrieka —; Anne married Hendrick Anderson; Christiad married Maren —; Sophia married Ingebret Torgeson; Maria married John Thoreson; Anton married Magelena —; Karen married August Lindquist.

1854. Henry Hanson, farmer; born Norway 1828; came to America 1854; married Henrietta Olsen 1854; has six children. His daughter Amelia married Axtel Linquest, of Menominee, Michigan. Henrietta married Ole Torstenson. of Liberty Grove.

1854. John Marshall, farmer; born in Brown county, Wisconsin, 1835; married Mary Truckey; has two children.

1855. Carl Nelson, farmer; born Norway 1829; came to America 1855; married Stina Peterson 1851. Second marriage 1872; has eight children. His daughter Minnie married Hans Torgeson.

1855. Chas. Jeffcott, farmer; born England 1845; came to America 1849; married Lucy A. Doty 1874; has two children.

1855. Aslag Anderson, merchant and farmer; born Norway 1829; came to America 1849; married Ann M. Hanson 1862; has nine children.

1855. Myron H. Stevens, farmer; born New York 1821; came west fall of 1836; married Mary F. Ingalls. Second marriage 1860, to Annie I. Graham; has six children. His daughter Dora married Henry C. Williams.

1856. Peter Peterson, merchant; born Norway 1821; came to America 1846; married Mary Nelson 1851; has no children.

1856. John Norton, farmer; born England 1829; came to America 1853; married Martha Wilford 1853; has twelve children. His daughter Nellie A. married Truman A. Thorpe 1880.

1857. August Hemple, farmer; born Prussia 1851; came to America 1857; married Ulreka Miller 1874; has three children.

1857. Thomas Goodletson, farmer; born Norway 1816; came to America 1853; married Kjesten Peterson 1842; has six children. His son Goodlet married Mary ———, and lives on Washington Island. Jennie married Samuel Hall, and lives at Benton Harbor, Michigan. Cornelius married H. Owman, of Ephraim. Christena married Ole Olsen.

1857. Stephen Norton, farmer; born in England 1832; came to America 1851; married Rachael Jarman 1857; has six children.

1857. George Poppleton, fisherman; born New York 1845; married Emily Willit 1866; has four children.

1857. Stephen Mapes, shoemaker; born New York 1811; married Margaret Bright 1832; has seven children. His daughter Rosetta married Stillman Goodnow; Maria married John Potter; Delia married Lewis Churches; Julia married William Barnes; Alvin married Sarah Fowles; Calvin married Hattie Fowles; John married Betsy Moore.

1858. Chas. Jarman, farmer; born England 1841; came to America 1855; married Christena Foster 1876; has two children.

1858. Martin Minor, farmer; born in New York 1816; came West '46; married Julia St. Ores, 1840; has five children. His

son Hon. Edward S. married Tillie E. Graham 1867; has four children. Elrica married E. Kensey. Alfred married Martha Lyman. Augustine married Betsy Toseland.

1859. George Jones, fisherman; born England 1835; came to America 1849; married Emma Hinks 1864; has seven children.

1859. Edward S. Raymond, farmer; born Denmark 1835; came to America 1840; married Elizabeth Fish 1857; has six children.

1859. Wm. Fry, farmer; born in England 1838; came to America 1857; served in the Russian war; married Alzaday Griffin 1862 (she died 1870), has one child.

1859. John Brown, mechanic; born Illinois 1837; married Mary E. Poppleton 1861; has four children.

1860. J. A. Smith, salesman; born Denmark 1838; came to America 1853; married Bertha Valentinson 1868; has four children.

1860. John Hogan, farmer; born Ireland 1827; came to America 1847; married Bridget Moroney 1854; has twelve children. His daughter Mary married John Sloan, of Bailey's Harbor. Bridget married Moses Cody. Nora married John Philips.

1860. Augustus Lallemon, farmer; born in Door county 1860; married Lillian Thayer 1878.

1860. G. J. Forsvold, farmer; born Norway 1810; came to America 1855; married Martha Larson 1830; has two children.

1861. C. P. Fairchild, merchant and farmer; born Massachusetts 1830; married Sarah M. Judd 1851; has five children. His son C. E. married Lillie Leman.

1861. John Roggendoff, farmer; born Prussia 1832; came to America 1858; married Catherine Lechler; has ten children.

1862. Rufus M. Wright, farmer, attorney and counselor at law; was county superintendent of schools four years, and county judge for over nine years; born in New York 1832; married Elizabeth Hoyt 1857. Second marriage to Ellen Buntin; has four children.

Mr. Wright gives us the following facts of

THE POPULATION OF A REMARKABLE FAMILY.

GIBRALTAR, Wisconsin, }
October, 1880. }

R. M. Wright to C. I. Martin:

James Cornell, born in New York 1811, married in 1831 to Elizabeth Southward, aged nineteen years; moved to Washington Harbor this county, in 1850. They have had ten children—five sons and five daughters—and at this date all are yet living, and married. The total

number of children, grand children, and great grand children resulting from the first marriage is *eighty-five*, of which *seventy-four are now living!* All of Mr. James Cornell's children were fishermen, or married to fishermen. The old couple are now living at Green Bay, aged sixty-nine years, and are, we understand, in good health. . . . For the above facts we thank the excellent memory of Mrs. H. Root, of Bailey's Harbor.

1862. Christian Lechler, farmer; born Germany 1814; came to America 1851; married Phoebe Honey; has three children. His son John married Philiza Frei. Cathrine married John Roggendurff. Dora married Alexander Wilson.

1863. Daniel L. Fish, farmer; born in Massachusetts 1830; married Caroline M. Lincoln 1855; has six children.

1863. Wm. Darling, farmer; was a member of the Iron brigade in the late rebellion, also a soldier in the Mexican war; married Sarah E. Ellis 1854.

1863. Christian Vedder, farmer; born Prussia 1827; came to America 1858; married Caroline Cass; has two children. His daughter Anna married Mr. Hartman, and has two children.

1864. Josiah Judd, farmer; born Massachusetts 1825; married Mary Griffin 1843; has six children. Her daughter Ella married Peter Vanbramer. Hattie married Wm. Closs.

1865. Samuel Churches, landlord and farmer; born in England 1838; came to America 1850; married Libby Barringer 1869; has four children.

1865. W. Bailey, farmer and lumberman; born New Hampshire 1845; married Cornelia Edgerten 1868; has five children.

1865. Nicholas Kill, farmer; born New York 1846; married Ida Moses 1877; has one child.

1865. Charles McSeeney, farmer; born on Prince Edward's Island 1846; married Elizabeth Aushutz 1869; has four children.

1865. Levi Vorous, farmer; born in New York 1837; married Rachel Magee 1860; has nine children.

1866. Martin Olsen, shoemaker; born Norway 1834; came to America 1866; married Maria ——— 1860; has one child.

1867. George Reinhardt, farmer; born Russia; came to America 1847; married Louisia Runkel 1857; has nine children.

1867. Carl Lundberg, cooper; born Sweden 1821; came to America 1849; married Caroline Poulsen 1844; has four children. His daughter Therasa married Chas. Lund, and lives in Kansas.

1868. Ole Weberg, farmer; born Norway 1805; married Regina Allen, 1830; has five children. His son Andrew married Anna Leman. Barbara married Henry Klein.

1868. Henry Stanley, keeper of the Eagle bluff light-house; born Norway 1823; came to America 1844; married Cathrine Hush 1854.

1870. Frank Gustafson, farmer; born Sweden 1841; came to America 1870; married Anna Anderson; has five children.

THE TOWN OF CHAMBERS' ISLAND.

That part of Door county known as Chambers' Island, was so named in honor of Capt. Chambers, who lost his life there during the Black Hawk war. Messrs. David Clow and — Brooks were probably the first settlers of note. In about the year 1852 they built a small vessel on the shore of the Island. The little craft was successfully launched and was a "good boat for her inches," as our sailor reporter termed it. Messrs. Clow and Brooks also took up a homestead on the Island, and erected nice frame houses. The structures were well painted, and to-day are fair looking buildings.

At a meeting of the County Board, November 9th, 1858, Chambers' Island was set off as a township. The first Tuesday in April, 1859, a town meeting was held at the school house, and the town put upon its feet. The County Board, at the May meeting, 1859, attached the Island to the town of Gibraltar, the authorities of the town of Chambers Island having failed to elect town officers at the annual meeting. All books were turned over to the clerk of the town of Gibraltar.

BRUSSELS—FIFTH ORGANIZED TOWN.

The greater portion of the population of the town of Brussels is of Belgian nativity or birth, and by their request the town was called "Brussels"—the same name as the city which is the Capital of Belgium.

At the February meeting of the County Board, 1858, Brussels was set off as a township, and the Board resolved that the town should be organized by holding a town election the first Tuesday in April, 1858, at the house of J. B. Smith, Sugar Creek. The town records show, however, that Brussels was not organized until 1859; the election being held at the store of Michael Smith, Sugar Creek. At the time Brussels was made a town, it covered the territory now divided into the three towns of Brussels, Union, and Gardner. To-day Brussels is one of the best towns in the county, has excellent roads, and in every direction stretch large and well improved farms.

The present settlers now residing in Brussels, who have been in the county ten or more years, are the following:

1855. Francois Patris, farmer; born Belgium 1817; married Mary J. Toba 1839; has three children. Matilda married Joseph Dekeyser 1862; has nine children, and lives in Union.—Florence married Frank Evrard 1869; has four children, and lives in Union.—Josephine married John Evrard 1867; has one child and lives in Union.

1855. Lewis Mignou, farmer; born Belgium 1842; married Mary L. Gulis 1868; has five children.

1855. Theodore Rouer, farmer; born Belgium 1830; married Antoinette Eraly 1865; has six children.

1855. Chas. Rouer, farmer; born Belgium 1845; is still a single man, planted on a good farm.

1855. Joseph Rouer, farmer; born Belgium 1832; married Mary Ranaye 1869; has four children.

1855. Frank Dennis, farmer; born Belgium 1824; married Cathrine Diskley 1864; has nine children.

1855. Frank Gaspert, farmer; born Belgium 1825; married Celina Lapage 1846; has four children. His daughter Nora married Desire Englebert 1865; has five children.—John F. married Antonette Gillette 1874, has three children.—Mary married Isaac Gilson 1880.

1855. Josephine, widow, married Baptist Dewit 1861. He died 1879, aged 55 years. She has five children. Her daughter Malinda married Gustav Gerion 1880.

1856. Edward Vangindertaelen, farmer; born in Belgium 1821; married Mary T. Kinard 1852; has seven children. His son Charles married Odel Delvoux 1876; has four children. Louis married Estere Legloo 1877; has two children. William L. married Josephine Vangindertaelen 1878; has one child.

1856. Felix Massart, farmer; born Belgium 1853; married Mary L. Alloïd 1877; has two children.

1856. Mary E. Massart, owns a good farm; born Belgium 1849. Is an old maid.

1856. John B. Massart, farmer; born Belgium 1844; married Lizzie Quertemont 1874; has two children.

1856. John Englebert, farmer; born Belgium 1812; married Mary J. Perrier 1841; has five children. His son Felix married Julianne Francart 1876; has five children. Desire married Emerance Gaspert 1868. Joseph Emerance Gaspert 1869; has six children. Charles married Mary Quoisman 1871; has four children. Mary married Eugene Hautlet 1877; has one child.

1856. Antoine Mohemont, farmer; born Belgium 1836; married Henriette Leglice 1845; has one child, Antonette, who married John Boucher 1862; has three children.

1856. Clement Basinne, farmer; born Belgium 1824; married Mary T. Dogcas 1851; has three children. Trace married Joseph Connard 1875; has two children.

1856. Martin Baye, farmer; born in Belgium 1816; married Augustine Dogcas 1852; has two children.

1856. Florence, widow, married ——— Splinger 1850. He died 1878, aged 59 years. She has four children. Her daughter Augustine married Pascal Degrandgagnage 1863; has seven children, and lives in Red River. Mary T. married Alphonse Quertemont 1876; has two children.

1856. Celestin Delvaux, farmer; born Belgium 1831. Is a bachelor, and owns a good farm.

1856. Constant Delvaux, farmer; born Belgium 1830; married Rosala Dashby 1862; has six children.

1856. Ettienne Daudois, farmer; born in Belgium 1828; married Octavie Delvoux 1856; has five children. Rosala married Frank Rounye 1875.

1856. Alexis Frank, farmer; born in Belgium 1826; married Desira Barbier 1853.

1856. Joseph Quertimont, farmer; born Belgium 1815; married Rosala Vachman 1845. She died 1876, aged 54 years. Mr. G. has five children. His daughter Josephine married Al. Mina 1871; has two children. Amoline married Edward Zepkerin 1874; has three children. Lizzie married John Massart 1874; has two children. Virginia married Frank Mallien 1877.

1856. Julian Dachelet, farmer; born Belgium 1831. Is a bachelor.

1856. John B. Bero, farmer; born Belgium 1840; married Mary T. Robson 1840; has seven children. His son Anton married Sidonie Carpiaux 1873; has three children. Joseph married Francis Minoux 1872; has four children. Mary married John Namur 1862; has eleven children. Hursils married Isidor Trembley 1863; has six children. Mary J. married August Charles 1868; has three children.

1856. Peter Lardinois, farmer; born Belgium 1810; married Gelen Malee 1830; has four children. His daughter Desisre married Paul Lafebvre 1876; has two children. John married Mary Leneay 1880; has one child.

1856. Prosper Naze, farmer and blacksmith; born Belgium 1835; married Fardinante Doufe 1854; has seven children. Theodor married Lenore Comble 1873; has three children. Gustav married Tilly Kaye 1879; has one child.

1856. Adel, widow, married Charles Tibonne 1850. He died 1873, aged 52 years. She has five children.

1856. Joseph Gillson, farmer; born Belgium 1825; married Mary J. Leouis 1846; has three children. His son Alexander

married Trace Legrave 1870; has four children. Joseph married Odil Legrave 1870. She died 1878, aged 24 years, leaving two children.—Isaac married Mary Gaspart 1880.

1856. Alexander Rinse, farmer; born Belgium 1821; married Efriza Flawin 1851; has six children.

1856. Antoine Naniot, farmer; born Belgium 1830; married Trace Naze 1857. She died 1869, aged 33 years. Second marriage 1878, to Rette Jockare; has four children.

1856. Frank Martin, farmer; born Belgium 1810; married Trace Massart 1835; has three children. Julian married Prosperese Capitan 1862; has nine children, one of which, Malina married M. Arily 1880.—Joseph married Dolphin Jockmy 1866; has four children.—Frank Jr., married Mary Baudoin 1879; has one child.

1856. Amound Naze, farmer; born Belgium 1807; married Rosala Louis 1830; has five children. Eugene married Lena ——— 1878; has two children, and lives in Kewaunee county. Desisre married John Nolet 1862; has four children. Amos married Laura Gada 1869; has four children.

1856. Antoin Baugnet, farmer; born Belgium 1828; married Mary L. Ladock 1852; has two children. Mary J. married Julian Juliane 1874, and lives in Kansas. Eli married Peter Bellins 1876; has one child.

1856. Michael Balza, farmer; born Belgium 1823; married Julia Jadule 1852; has seven children. His daughter Mary married Joseph Bouchonville 1876; has two children, and lives in Kewaunee county.—Sophia married Florence Sacotte 1877; has one child and lives in Gardner.

1856. Vesonie, widow, married Charles Falk 1855. He died 1875, aged 52 years. She has two children, one of which Julian married Felican Monfls 1878; has two children.

1856. Lambert Comble, farmer; born Belgium 1821; married Mary J. Rouer 1844. She died in '56, aged 36 years. Second marriage 1857, to Mary T. Kinard; has seven children.

1856. Frank Komber, farmer; born Belgium 1851; married Mary Nuwahr 1876; has two children.

1856. Eloi Hautlet, farmer; born Belgium 1824; married Maxime Ottah 1851; has six children. Eugene married Mary Englebert 1878; has one child.—Feliciane married Frank Doassi, 1875; has four children.—Versenia married Joseph Kauwenberg 1875; has one child, and lives in Kewaunee Co. Mary T. married John Delfosse 1878; has one child, and lives in Kewaunee county.

1856. Joseph Gigot, farmer; born Belgium 1816; married Caroline Hellow; has five children. Mary married Marcelon Douchley 1865; has four children, and lives in Green Bay.

Eugene married Flora Dedecals 1870; has four children. Louis married Selele Revier 1874; has two children.

1856. Charles Gillson, too old to work, (his son Frank carries on the farm); born Belgium 1792; married Mary Clement 1816; has two children. Jennie married John Bosman 1855; has two children.

1856; John Guelette, farmer; born Belgium 1848; married Sophia Gaspart 1870; has four children.

1856. Adrien Francois, farmer; born Belgium 1830; married Flora Scetnogle 1851. She died 1862, aged 27 years. Second marriage 1863, to Fuvia Piette; has eight children. His daughter Celestiane married Joseph Piette 1877; has one child.

1856. Charles Dewit, farmer; born Belgium 1834; married Mary Lumbe 1853; has four children, one of which, Jennie, married Emil Quesman 1880.

1856. Eugene Delfosche, farmer; born Belgium 1827; married Dessire Touno 1854; has four child.

1856. Felican Macaux, farmer; born Belgium 1845; married Felician Roahr 1862; has seven children.

1857. Joseph Francois, farmer; born Belgium 1846; married Deerie Gaspart 1867; has four children.

1857. Nobert Mignon, farmer; born Belgium 1815; married Nora Lorent 1840; has three children. Francoise married Joseph Baro 1873; has three children.

1857. Toussain Dachlet, farmer; born Belgium 1833; married Philonene Befay 1866; has six children.

1857. Ferdinand Coco, farmer; born Belgium 1835; married Louisa Counard 1862; has six children.

1857. Ignace Zephrin, farmer; born Belgium 1808; married Juliane ——— 1844. She died 1877, aged 70 years. Has six children. Ferdinand married Rosala Demont 1868; has seven children, and lives in Green Bay. Julian married Anna ——— 1870; has six children, and lives in Green Bay. Ceine married Toine Schal 1866; has seven children. Floria married Lizzie Piette 1872; has four children. Julie married George Johnson 1873; has three children. Edward married Amodine Quertimont 1874; has three children.

1857. Alexander Herlache, farmer; born Belgium 1826; married Floranta Tonnon 1852; has one child.

1857. Peter Devos, farmer; born Belgium 1816; married Lucy Levand 1848. She died 1850. Second marriage 1851, to Mary C. Zeglow. She died 1870, aged 62 years. Third marriage 1872, to Louisa Zoudroy. He has sixteen children. His daughter Clemos married Charles Rolly 1875. Odele married Joseph Vandrick 1877; has two children. Joseph married —

——— 1878, and lives in Depere. Clement married Antonette Heraly 1880, and has one child.

1857. Victor Bueus, farmer; born Belgium 1837; married Juliane Charles 1864; has five children.

1857. John B. Charles, farmer; born Belgium 1839; married Seccele Massar 1850; has five children.

1857. Celestin, widow, married Louis Quesmant 1852. He died 1875, aged 53 years. She has three children. Mary married Charles Englebert 1874; has four children. Emil married Jennie Dewit 1880.

1857. Antonette, widow, married Theodore Lebotte 1856. He died 1878, aged 55 years. She has two children, boys, which carry on the farm.

1857. Bernard Gaspart, farmer; born Belgium 1852; married Clemente Moffis 1871. She died 1877, aged 24 years. She had one child.

1857. Leonard Leelou, farmer; born Belgium 1831; married Mary T. Piette 1855; has five children. Hostense married Louis Vangindertaelen 1877; has one child.

1858. Alexander Pierr, farmer; born Belgium 1831; married Celestiane Mignon 1860; has four children.

1858. Eli Simonds, farmer; born 1843; married Filoman Ornien 1863; has seven children.

1859. John Moore, farmer; born Ireland 1816; married Ellen Harrington 1850; has nine children. His son Garrite married Maggie Donland 1879, and is farming in Gardner township.

1859. Charles Piette, farmer; born Belgium 1828; married Jennie Larou 1852; has seven children. Orilee married Florent Genlette 1872; has three children, and lives in Union township. Lizzie married Floria Zephryne 1872; has four children. Joseph married Celestian Francois 1876; has one child.

1860. Charles Miller, farmer; born Germany 1819; married Elizabeth Moss 1850; has two children. Caroline married Charles Williams 1875; has three children, and lives in Kewaunee county. Cathrine married Joseph Kump 1874; has two children, and lives in Kewaunee county.

1860. Joseph Piette, farmer; born Belgium 1835; married Josephine Roahr 1861; has six children.

1861. John Kisar, farmer; born Bohemia 1825; married Elizabeth Tikalspie 1852; has three children.

1863. Alexander Munier, farmer; born Belgium 1810; married Cathrine Mirlier 1839; has four children. Harriette married Frank Lagrave 1869; has three children, and lives in Kewaunee county. Floriente married John B. Francois 1872; has four children. Alexander Jr., married Louisa Lagrave 1879; has one child.

1863. Martin Swoboda, farmer; born Austria 1815; married Josephine Dredache 1840. She died 1874, aged 56 years. He has nine children. Mary married John Schwisbaski 1861; has eight children, and lives in Milwaukee. Hannah married M. Higtion 1864; has seven children, and lives in Green Bay. Frank married Francoise Nowak 1869; has five children. Anna married Joseph Nowak 1876; has two children. Rosa married Frank Gregor 1877; has one child. Albert married Cathrine Mezarah 1877; has one child.

1864. Mathias Flachac, farmer; born Bohemia 1829; married Mary Jacobs 1859; has six children. Christena married Joseph Cose 1878; has one child, and lives in Kewaunee county.

1864. Oliver Dedeken, farmer; born Belgium 1825; married Josephine Piette 1850; has eight children. Flora married Eugen Rinquin 1870; has four children; Mary married Charles B. Enning 1872; has three children, and lives in Union township. Theofield married Julia Leevey 1876; has two children. Maggie married Martin Charles 1876; has three children, and lives in Union township.

1864. Joseph Lumacy, farmer; born Belgium 1822; married Mary T. Brichy 1846; has three children. Octave married Joseph Hussin 1872; has five children. Mary married John Lardinois 1880; has one child.

1867. Carl Metzke, farmer; born Prussia 1844; married Augusta Pahl 1873; has three children.

1868. Paschal Francois, farmer; born Belgium 1840; married Mary Louey 1870; has six children.

1868. Peter Benien, farmer; born Belgium 1816; married Mary L. Williams 1857; has four children.

1869. Frank Flemal, farmer; born Belgium 1840; married Mary T. Bosman 1863; has two children.

1869. Hubert Labeledelle, farmer; born Belgium 1842; married Rosala Noiel 1866; has three children.

1869. Anton Verlee, farmer; born Belgium 1835; married Mary Bonnet 1858; has five children.

1869. Gregor Wauthien farmer; born Belgium 1818; married Rosala Vrakeman 1845; has three children. Ortanse married Alfons Dabroux 1871; has four children. Joseph married Josephine Degadin 1876; has one child.

1870. Eugne Degardin, farmer; born Belgium 1827; married Ferdinante Detiere 1856; has five children. Josephine married Joseph Wanthin 1877; has one child. Mary married Peter Mullian 1880.

1870. Eugen Dupont, farmer; born Belgium 1825; married Julia Laderou 1857; has four children. Henry married Lizzie Jarve, 1879; has one child.

1870. Peter Bernville, farmer; born Belgium 1824; married Ann M. Bompars 1859, She died 1874; aged 45 years. He has six children.

1870. Henry Kroanang, farmer; born Germany 1835; married Fredrica Cerleng 1860; has three children.

1870 Anton Greitner, farmer; born Germany 1834; married Margaret Wheatman 1857; has three children.

1870. Constant Flemal, farmer; born Belgium 1837; married Mary T. Moffis 1869; has two children.

Brussels has many singular attractions, and among the number is that of a queer boy or man. He was born Belgium 1854, and consequently is 26 years old. His name is Alexis Johndrain, and he is about the size of a 10 or 12 year old boy. His mother died in 1865, and his father 1869; since which time he has worked from farm to farm for his board and clothes—he has no desire for compensation or wages. For several years he kept the cow left him when his father died. In going from farm to farm he always took the cow with him, and lived mostly on the milk she gave. He finally sold the bovine (or rather gave her away). He let a neighbor have her for \$16,00; to be paid at the option of the purchaser—without note or other security. Two years have elapsed; nothing has been paid on the cow, and the future payment is more doubtful than the past. Alexis is comprehensive in general conversation; is energetic, and spry to work, but is boyish in behavior and actions. He seems to have no anticipations for the future, and evidently does not think further ahead than the 'morrow

LIBERTY GROVE—SIXTH ORGANIZED TOWN.

“Liberty Grove” was so named by C. T. Morbeck, who was defeated in Gibraltar for the office of town clerk. He became dissatisfied, and that he might have matters under his own dictation, he got a portion of Gibraltar set off at the February meeting of the County Board, 1859, as the township of Liberty Grove. The first town meeting in Liberty Grove was held at the house of Ingebret Torgensen, April, 1859. Though different men were elected to fill the several offices, in reality Morbeck was the clerk, treasurer, assessor, justice of the peace, etc., did all of the town business, and had matters his own way for some time. Years have passed—Morbeck has gone to Minnesota and located, and Liberty Grove has grown to a township of value, with bright prospects for the future.

However, it was with much difficulty that we obtained any information in Liberty Grove township for a county history. In the first place, the number who have lived in the town ten or more years is but few. And again, the inhabitants are most

all foreign born, and talk but little English—and that little is generally very broken. Besides, they have been more or less imposed upon by “sharpers,” and are now very skeptical. Not a few thought we were around for the purpose of assessing their cattle, swine, fowls, etc., and would answer no questions for fear of an increase of taxes. In one instance the head of the family (who understood and spoke but very little English) thought we were around for the purpose of collecting name for an army draft. Evidently he took no newspapers printed in his mother language, for he did not comprehend that the war was yet over which closed in this country fifteen years ago! With anger, he finally answered us: “D——n! I go no to war! I too old!”

After spending much time in Liberty Grove, and experiencing various incidents of the above nature, we hired two of the natives to gather the facts we desired, while we turned our attention to other parts of the county. The men we hired have neglected to send us their reports (if they collected any). Hence, we can only give biographical sketches of the following gentlemen now living in Liberty Grove, who have been in the county ten or more years:

In the year 1853, Mr. John Thoresen, now farmer, first stepped foot in Liberty Grove. He came up from Milwaukee in a small sailboat, and landed at North Bay. He remained during the summer, then went back to Milwaukee and worked at ship building for a while—returning again to Liberty Grove, where he has since located permanently, and is one of the leading men of the town. He was born in Norway 1824; married Mary S. Hanson 1857; has seven children.

1855. John Elison, farmer and store keeper; born Denmark 1823; came to America 1855; married Caroline Top 1867. It was after Mr. Elison that the Government surveyors named Elison Bay, in about the year 1865. It was not until some two years later, that Mr. E. knew the bay was named after him—he happened to be scanning over a government map and discovered it.

1856. James Hanson, merchant at Sister Bay; born in Norway 1852; married Olive Helgeson 1875.

1857. Christian Hempel, farmer; born Prussia 1820; married Wilhelmine Sette 1847; has eight children. His daughter Augusta married Fredricka Miller. Wilhelmine married Nic Miller.

1858. Byron Aslagson, farmer; born Norway 1815; married Martha O. Johnson 1851. Second marriage 1868, to Maria Hanson; has one child.

1858. Peter Josephson, farmer; born Sweden 1813; married Mary Foster 1862; has three children.

1862. Andrew Metcalf, blacksmith; born New Hampshire 1852; married Bertha Salsider 1879.

1862. H. Gunderson, farmer; born Norway 1826; married Annie ——— 1848; has one child, James, who married Olive Helgersen.

1866. Moses C. Thompson, farmer; born in Maine 1844; married Loes E. Rogers, and has three children.

1867. Charles Gros, farmer; born Germany 1827; married Mena Bouen 1854; has six children.

1867. John Rogers, farmer; born in Ohio 1825; married Mary J. Cassor 1854; has four children. L. E. married M. Thompson.

1868. George Anger, lumberman; born in Bay Settlement, Wisconsin, 1855; married Rosa Toseland 1877; has two children.

1869. Patrick Dimond, farmer; born in Ireland 1840; came to America 1847; married Mary Gorry 1874; has one child.

1869. Wilhelm Smith, farmer; born in Germany 1810; married Louisa Brindemil 1830; has five children. His son Frederick married Bertha Stover. Ferdinand married Bertha Gunthe. Frank married Mina Stover. Wilhelm married Julia Stover. Albert married Bertha Sastraw.



CLAY BANKS—SEVENTH ORGANIZED TOWN.

Clay Banks was set off of Forestville township, at the February meeting of the County Board, 1859. The first town meeting was held on the first Tuesday in April, 1859, at Prescott's boarding house.

The name "Clay Banks," is one of long standing, and originated among the sailors on the lake. The high clay banks loomed up wonderfully, and sailors could readily recognize them many miles distant. In passing up and down the Lake "clay banks" was sort of a point to reckon distance from. When this section began to settle up, names for that portion of the county were numerous, but to make known the location, the words "Clay Banks" always had to be attached, and to save time and get immediate recognition, all other names were dropped, and Clay Banks adopted as *the* name.

Of the settlers now residing in Clay Banks, who have been in the county ten or more years, are the following:

1855. Wm. Helmholz, farmer; born in Germany 1827; married Matilda Lomann 1855. Second marriage 1872, to Mrs. Louisa Brentigane; has seven children. Otto married Albertina Tube 1877, has one child. Annie married Albert Frost 1877; has three children, and lives in Kewaunee county. Matilda married Wm. Bailer 1874; has two children.

1855. John Mackey, farmer; born New York 1834; married A. Hitt 1860; has four children. Frank married Benjamin Minsker 1877; has one child, and lives in Ahnapee.

1855. Wm. H. Warren, farmer and surveyor; born New York 1814; married Eliza B. Dodge 1836; has five children. His daughter Harrietta married Thomas Garland 1856. Second marriage 1860, to George T. Foss; has two children, and lives in Chicago.—Edward married Henrietta Harris 1864. Second marriage 1872, to Annie Coffin; has three children, and lives in New York.—Sarah married John Campbell 1865; has no child.—Julius married Sarah Boline 1866; has three children.

1856. Albert J. Schuyler, farmer and veterinary surgeon; born New York 1834; married Amanda Hitt 1860; has nine children.

1858. Charles I. Hitt, landlord; born New York 1848; married Julia Thayer 1870; has two children.

1868. Frank Hitt, farmer; born Canada 1851; came to the U. S. in 1856; is a self-button sewer—bachelor.

1858. Walter Hitt, farmer; born New York 1848; married Mary Clem 1875; has one child.

1858. George Roberts, fisherman and farmer; born Massachusetts 1832; married Rachael Philbrick 1854; has four children.

1860. Eugene Madoche, farmer; born Belgium; came to America 1856; married Mary McDermott 1874; has three children.

1863. Engene Heald, farmer; born New York 1846; married Agnes McIntyre 1867; has five children.

1864. John Hoslett, farmer; born Belgium 1841; came to America 1858; married Mary Madoche 1865; has six children.

1865. John Madden, farmer; born Ireland 1827; married Louisa Velier 1847; has eight children. His daughter Ellen married Comodore Fry 1870; has three children, and lives in Illinois.—Mary married George Nelson 1871; has three children and lives in Sturgeon Bay.—James married Ellen Donland 1875; has two children and lives in Sturgeon Bay.—Nora married Wm. Shea 1880, and lives in Kewaunee county.

1865. P. B. Millard, farmer; born New York 1815; came west 1840; married Alice Wilson 1837. Second marriage 1860, to Sarah E. Leonard; has six children. His son H. R. married Hattie Bucknam 1874, and lives in Fort Howard.—Wilson married ——— 1873, and lives in Reedsburg, this State.—Mary A. married Wm. Fuller 1868; has three children, and lives in Racine.—Wilburn married ——— 1877, and lives in Illinois.

1866. John Ellis, farmer; born England 1819; came to America 1826; married Rachel L. Carpenter 1842; has seven

children. His daughter Elizabeth married Wm. Clark 1862; has six children, and lives in Sturgeon Bay.—Norman married Emma Thayer 1873; has two children.—Helen married Hiram Greenwood 1877; has one child, and lives in Sturgeon Bay.

1866. Edward Olsen, farmer; born Norway 1829; came to America 1854; married Alice Johnson 1859. Second marriage 1871, to Caroline Halverson; has six children.

1866. Osman Olsen, farmer; born Norway 1832; came to America 1855; married Olafena Nelson 1869; has seven children.

1866. Chauncey Thayer, farmer and lumberman; born New York 1834; came west to Wisconsin 1845; married Sarah Moses 1853. Second marriage 1865, to Rachael J. Rowse; has eleven children. His daughter Ametia married James Woods 1876; has one child. Lillian married Augustus Lallamont 1878, and lives in Bailey's Harbor. Minnie married Dominic Bradley 1879, and lives in Bailey's Harbor. Sarah A. married John Vaughn 1879, and lives in Kansas.

1867. Joseph Monnosso, farmer; born Canada 1826; married Mary Balanger 1852; has seven children. His daughter Rosa married Michael Gowey 1872; has four children, and lives in Sheboygan, this State. Louis married Mary Sanford 1876; has two children, and lives in Egg Harbor. Jennie married Mark Vertz 1875; has one child, and lives in Egg Harbor. Mary married Bert Whoples 1878; has two children.

1867. Patrick Finan, farmer; born in Ireland 1824; married Ann Welsh 1847. Second marriage 1862, to Mary Welsh; has eight children. Michael married Alice Henry 1872; has one child, and lives in Iowa. Catherine married James Grady 1873, and lives in Iowa. Mary married August Olsen 1876; has two children.

1867. James Lynhart, farmer; born Bohemia 1828; married Ana Kobecek 1860; has three children.

1867. J. E. Spalsbury, farmer; born New York 1848; married Olive Hall 1870. Second marriage 1877, to Annie Lawson; has three children.

1868. Peter Fritz, farmer; born Canada 1825; married Julia A. Bowne 1854; has four children. Sarah married Barney Cabe 1875; has one child, and lives in Clark county, this State.

1869. Thomas Masner, farmer; born Bohemia 1842; married Elizabeth Mrray 1867; has six children.

1869. Alexander Tufts, farmer; born in Ireland 1841; married Ellen Shaw 1873; has four children.

1869. J. L. Phillips, farmer; born Vermont 1807; married Caroline Felton 1828. Second marriage 1831, to Lucy Felton; has four children. Arminia married Henry Patison 1842, and lives in Vermont. Rosselas W. married Rocksena Lumus 1861;

has six children and lives in Sturgeon Bay township. Elisha married Mary O'Brien 1873, and lives in Green Bay.

1870. Wm. H. Horn, merchant and pier owner; born Germany 1837; came to America 1850; married Mary Schultz 1860; has seven children.

1870. Syvert Annasen, farmer; born Norway 1830; married Galena Hannah 1854. She died 1878, leaving five children.

1870. Matthew Schuester, farmer; born Bohemia 1851 married Katie Korchp 1859; has six children.

1870. Hugh McMullen, farmer; born Canada 1845; married Adel Bennet 1867; has five children.

1870. Albert Templeton, farmer; born in Washington county, this State, 1847; married Theresa Harding 1872; has one child.

1870. Ole A. Nelson, farmer and blacksmith; born Norway 1822; married Inga C. Jacobs 1855; has one child.

1870. Wm. Bailey, farmer; born Maine 1814; married Jane Reed 1843. Second marriage 1862, to Matilda Pierce; has four children. Lydia married James Lockhart 1863, and lives in Forestville.

1870. Knud Vesta, farmer; born Norway 1845; married Emily Halverson 1871; has three children.

1870. Nels Vesta, farmer; born Norway 1843; married Ida Halverson 1869; has one child.

NASEWAUPEE—EIGHTH ORGANIZED TOWN.

On the petition of E. S. Fuller, the County Board, at the November meeting, 1859, set off from the west part of the town of Otumba, under the name of Nasewaupee. The town also included Basin Island, town 28, range 24. The first town meeting was held at the house of Elijah S. Fuller, first Tuesday in April, 1860.

The word "Nasewaupee" is of wide range, and really conveys, or can be used in different sense or meaning. In one way, it has reference to early dawn, or that part of the day before sunrise. However, in the sense in which it is connected with the township, "Nasewaupee" is of different meaning. In 1856 Mr. Nelson W. Fuller, and others, wanted a post-office on the west side of the bay. As to a name for the P. O. to be established, the Post-office department at Washington did not agree with Mr. Fuller and other parties here, so the whole matter concerning the name was left with the postmaster at Green Bay, who thought that "Nasewaupee," the name of a Menominee Indian chief that once located thereabouts, was appropriate. Nasewaupee post-office flourished under Mr. N. W. Fuller's administration as P. M. At least we presume it

flourished, for his net earnings the first three months were 37 cents. He finally resigned the position of postmaster, in favor of his brother, Mr. E. S. Fuller, who kept up the office for a time, when the post-office came to the same end as did Chief Nasewaupee—passed from existence. When the township was organized, it was named after the deceased post-office, and now the name “Nasewaupee” lives on, and only time will tell how far up the ladder of fame it will climb.

The following is a biographical sketch of those now living in Nasewaupee, who came to the county ten or more years ago:

1855 is the year Iver Johnson, farmer; came to Door county; born Norway 1842; married Mary Holm 1872; has no children.

1855. Talleck Haines, farmer; born Norway 1812; married Ellen C. Halverson 1842. She died 1880, aged 63 years. Mr. H. has seven children. His daughter Mary married Knud Knudson 1869. Melvin married Mary ——— 187—; has two children. Christena married Hans Eliason 1877; has two children. Tellif married Mary Lawassor 1880.

1855. Charles Dickinson, farmer; born in New York 1839; married Elizabeth N. Marshall 1860; has six children.

1856. Louis Schuemacher, farmer; born Germany 1832; married Rhoda Walker 1855; has nine children. His daughter Lizzie married Charles Walker 1880.

1856. Simon Maloney, farmer; born Ireland 1816; married Bridget Sexton 1844; has three children. Jane married John Murray. Honora married Patrick McDermott 1880.

1856. Barney Donland, farmer; born Ireland 1828; married Mrs. A'Hern 1869.

1856. John Rohan, farmer; born Ireland 1825; married Catharine Haverty 1856; has four children. Mary married Paul Terrian 1880, and lives in Stephenson, Michigan.

1856. Cornelius Gormley, farmer; born Ireland 1813; married Helen Donland 1840; has five children. Bridget married John Rider 1860; has six children, and lives in Calumet county, this State. John married ——— 1871, and lives in Minnesota. Lizzie married Patrick Farley 1866. She died 1867. Mary married Ephriam LeClare 1870; has four children. Ellen married Chester Graves 1873; has four children and lives in Green Bay.

1856. Francis Donland, farmer; born Ireland 1827; married Elizabeth Lynch 1849. Second marriage 1877, to Margaret Witt; has seven children. His daughter Lizzie married Patrick Farley 1868. She died 1871. Julia married Allen

Donnelly 1876; has two children, and lives in Sturgeon Bay. Ellen married James Madden 1875; has two children, and lives in Sturgeon Bay. John married Mary Hodeck 1880, and lives at Whitefish Bay.

1856. Philip A. Schaeffer, farmer; born Germany 1831; came to America 1853; married Elizabeth Walter 1855; has six children.

1856. Adam Heilmann, farmer; born Germany 1832; came to America 1843; married Barbara Dellenbach 1861; has four children living. He lost 5 children, with diphtheria, during Nov. and Dec. 1880.

1856. Andrew Goettelman, farmer; born Germany 1825; came to America 1855; married Cathrine Feldmann 1857; has four children.

1857. John P. Simons; farmer; born France 1823; came to America 1847; married Christenia Lucot 1850; has five children. His daughter Clemintine married James Keogh Jr., 1874; has three children, and lives in Sturgeon Bay. Emile N. married M. Liest 1880.

1857. Adolph Arlt, farmer; born Germany 1850; married Amelia Sreiber 1871; has two children.

1857. Nicholas Simon, farmer; born France 1824; married Tracy Thorstensen 1860; has two children.

1857. Emily Peterson, left a widow in 1867, with two boys. The young men are industrious, and hard workers. They stick to the farm, and use every means to comfort their mother.

1857. John Mann, farmer; born Germany 1829; married Catherine Stephan 1856; has four children. His daughter Margaret, married Martin Dehose. She died 1880.

1857. Christopher Stephan, farmer; born Germany 1828; married Philpena Schaeffer 1867; has one child.

1858. George Senft, farmer; born Germany 1823; married Mary Heilmann 1853. Second marriage 1863, to Mary Knuth; has five children.

1858. Fredrick Monk, farmer; born Germany 1818; married Sophia Tremason 1849; has four children. His son Charles married ——— 1876; has one child, and lives in Manitowoc county.

1859. John Mulverhill, farmer; born Ireland 1831; married Bridget Mullane 1854; has eleven children. His daughter Marry Ann married Edward Kinney.

1860. Christian Tansing, farmer; born Germany 1827; married Augusta Bushmann 1853; has six children.

1860. John Mullane, farmer; born Ireland 1844; came to America 1854. He is a bachelor, of self-button-sewer inclination.

1860. John Daley, farmer; born Ireland 1815; came to America 1850; married Margaret Looney 1845; has two children.

1860. Newel Langlois, farmer; born Canada 1844; married Phœba Stoneman 1866; has four children.

1862. John Pfister, farmer; born Germany 1832; married ——— 1867; has five children.

1865. Edward A'Hern, farmer; born Ireland 1849; married Katie Quaid 1879; has one child.

1866. Philip Gillick, farmer; born Ireland 1835; married Ann Kinney 1870; has six children.

1866. John Bink, farmer; born Germany 1817; married Margaret Pfister 1867; has nine children.

1866. Conrad Michaels, farmer; born Switzerland 1828; married Mrs. Miller 1863; has five children.

1867. Hugo Seidermann, farmer; born Germany 1838; married Louisa Kestner 1862; has eight children.

1867. James Kinney, farmer; born Ireland 1845; married Mrs. Martin Currey 1880.

1867. John Murray, farmer; born Ireland 1838; married Jane Maloney 1866; has seven children.

1868. Richard Hennessy, farmer; born Ireland 1818; married Mary Crowley 1843; has eight children. Margaret married Edward Keogh, of Forestville. Mary married James Sullivan, of Forestville. Hannah married Dennis Daley, of New Franken. John married Jennie Sloan. Michael married Maggie Wilson.

1868. Edward Kinney, farmer; born Ireland 1849; married Mary A. Mulverhill 1879; has one child.

1869. John Garlach, farmer; born Germany 1845; married Josephine Gerch 1866; has seven children.

1869. Albert Wobser, farmer; born Prussia 1841; married Charlotte Dommer 1866; has six children.

1870. Paul Leist, farmer; born Germany 1841; married Barbara Leichney 1863; has six children. His daughter Mary married Emile N. Simons 1880.

1870. Godlib Michaels, farmer; born Germany 1850; married Minnie Yoke 1873; has five children.

1870. Godfrey Michaels, farmer; born Germany 1855; married Hannah Yoke 18—; has five children.

1870. Julius Cardy, farmer; born 1855, came from Milwaukee; married Mary Dytman 1879; has one child.

SEVASTOPOL—NINTH ORGANIZED TOWN.

November 17 1859, the county board set off from the township of Otumba, town 28, range 26, together with town 28, range 27, and that part of town 28, range 25, being East of Sturgeon Bay; calling the township set off "Laurieville," and the first town meeting to be held at the house of George Bassford, the first Tuesday in April, 1860. Some of the inhabitants wanted the name changed, and a public meeting of the citizens was called. The object of the meeting was to get up a petition to present to the County Board, asking that the name of the township be changed from "Laurieville" to that of "Sebastopol." At the February meeting, 1860, the Board granted the petition. By some means "Sebastopol" was entered on the records as "Sevastopol," and it has gone by the latter name ever since. Sevastopol is now one of the most important towns in the county, and within its limits are many good farms.

Of the old settlers who have lived in this county ten or more years, now residing in Sevastopol, are the following:

In the year 1850, Capt. Klinkenburg first made a stay in Door county. He has lived at intervals, in and out of the county ever since—at present residing here. He was born in Norway, 1822; married Dora T. Spourland 1849; has six children. His daughter Ida married Hugh Solway 1877; has one child.

1851. Baaka Solway, farmer; born Norway 1809; married Regina Olsen 1835. Second marriage 1837, to Mortar Martenus. Third marriage 1852, to Bertha Halverson; has six children. His son Eli married Anna ———, and lives in Oconto. His daughter Anna married Soren Anderson, and lives in Ft. Howard. Sarah married Julius Spaurland. Regina married Alfred Iveson, and lives at Marinette. Hugh married Ida Klinkenburg.

1852. Jacob Hanson, lake captain and a farmer; born Norway 1823; married Susan Forest 1850; has eight children.

1854. Robert Laurie, farmer; born Scotland 1825; came to America 1852; married Catherine Monroe 1849; has seven children. His daughter Katie married Wm. Schnider 1877.

1854. Wm. King, farmer; born Germany 1812; married Mary Hoff 1836; has two children. Mary married Benjamin Baptist. George married Margaret Shaffer.

1855. George Bassford, farmer; born England 1823, married Sarah Ceaton 1846. Second marriage 1853, to Johanah Rusing; has nine children. His son William married Charlotte Ash. John married Ida Wolcott. Eliza married Charles Mann and lives in Iowa.

1855. Joseph Zettel, farmer; born Switzerland 1832; came America 1853; married Christena Lorch 1860; has ten children.

1855. Frederick Schuyler, farmer; born Pennsylvania 1834; married Nancy A. Marshall 1856. She died 1878, aged forty years. He has eleven children.

1855. Jacob Crass, farmer; born Germany 1824; married Selena Sacket 1847. Second marriage 1869, to Margaret Cole has six children. His daughter Sarah married Sylvester Wead 1868. She died 1873, aged 24 years. His daughter Louisa married Joseph Jackson 1869; has four children, and lives in Shawano county. Charles married Sylvia Norton 1874. Ida married Joseph Norton 1880. Thomas Melville married Eliza Walker 1879.

1856. Henry B. Stephenson, farmer; born England 1830; came to America 1833; married Jane Orr 1852; has seven children. His daughter Ella married Frank Kimber 1877; has one child.

Mr. Stephenson furnishes us with the following appropriate extracts, taken from a letter that he wrote, which was published some years ago:

SEVASTOPOL, Wisconsin,
December 8th, 1880. }

H. B. Stephenson to C. I. Martin:

The first white settler that we can get any account of was a Mr. Lovejoy, who came from Canada, and squatted on the shore of Sturgeon Bay near its mouth, and which is now known as Hibbard's Bluff, sometime in the year 1836. He remained there for some years and followed the occupation of fishing and also furnished steamboats with wood but made no attempt at farming. The next white settlements were also made on the shore of Sturgeon Bay by Mr. H. P. Hanson and Salvi Salvison (still old and respected residents of the town), in the years 1851 and 1852. In the year 1853 the Garlands, one of whome is so well known throughout the county, also settled on the shore of Sturgeon Bay; others soon followed and the shore of the Bay was dotted with the small clearings and still smaller houses of the pioneers who left their foreign homes to seek a more congenial clime in the wilds of Door county, where they could enjoy freedom of speech, free air and worship God as best suited them. The principal occupation of those settling on the shore was fishing for the first few years, but later they have given their time and attention to clearing their lands and farming. . . . In the spring of the year 1856 A. Sackett, with his family, moved into the woods about five miles from any settlement and commenced to open a farm on the east-hal of the south-west quarter of section 26. town 28, range 26. Mr. Jacob Crass soon followed him and settled on the south-east quarter of section 27 for the purpose of opening up a farm. Others followed at different short intervals of time and in the two years—1856 and 1857

—George Bassford, John Hocks, E. C. Daniels, the Stephensons, P. J. Simon, J. Zettel, John Meyer L. Heldmann and a few others moved their families into the town to battle with the noble forests and the hard times that followed the panic of the fall of 1857, so long to be remembered by the few old settlers that first broke soil in these grand old woods.... In the fall of 1859 the town was set off from the old town of Otumba of which it had formed a part, and organized for election purposes; the name of Sebastopol was suggested by P. J. Simon, but for some reason it was put on the records of the town as Sevastopol and has been known by that name ever since. The first town meeting was held at the house of George Bassford; public schools and public roads then took the attention of the people.... In 1859, the Laurie Brothers—Robert and Alexander—built a small schooner, the second one we believe built in Door county, and called the *Peninsula*, which was a model of beauty and one of the fastest sailers on Green Bay.... We will now pass on to the month of April, 1863, which was made memorable by the exciting incident of Mrs. Henry Martin's two children—a boy and girl—being lost in the woods, one being five and the other seven years of age. The residents of the town having been notified of the fact, made a general turn out and search was made in all parts of the wood far and near and they were finally found on the morning of the day after they had strayed away from home, by Mr. Alex Laurie, (since deceased) having lain out in the woods one day and night and strayed about three miles from home.... The civil war was also raging at its highest point about this time, and our good towns people had their troubles from this source, some of the more patriotic enlisted among which I find the names of Jacob Grass, Richard Ash, Luke Coyne, and James Bannan; others waited until they should draw a prize in the great government lottery, and among those that drew and marched into the ranks were Dennis Crowley, Robert Stephenson, Nicholas Armbrust John Meyer and George King. At the close of the war they all returned to their peaceful homes and happy families to enjoy their lives as best they might.... The summer and fall of 1871 was the dryest ever known here since the settlement of the town, and fires raged in the woods and fields during the latter part of the summer and the entire fall; the destruction of timber and fences was fearful and amounted to thousands of dollars. In some cases grain was burned in the fields. There was but one building burned, however, in the whole town. On the night of October 8th almost the entire woods of the town were on fire, and had the storm that passed over the more southern part of the county reached us I doubt if there would have been a soul left to tell the tale. Nothing of importance transpired since that time to mar the peace and prosperity of our towns people, until the night of the 25th of July, 1874; on that night a terrible wind and rain storm passed over the central part of the town, from west to east, and tore down a great amount of timber, took the roof entirely off from one barn and shifted the roof of Mr. Sailor's

house two or three feet endwise but did not carry it far enough to throw it to the ground; it also tore up eight or ten apple trees in Mr. Joseph Zettel's orchard, and the fences that came in its way were scattered far and wide. Mr. Andrew Finnegan lost one cow by the falling timber.... In the spring and summer of 1874 two post offices were established in the town, one at George Bassford's corners called "Sevastopol," (Henry Martin is now—1880—postmaster), the other at H. B. Stephenson's and called "Malakoff," and located nearly in the center of the town.... We now have business centers which afford the farmers a ready market for their farm and forest products, and they are all in a prosperous condition, each going on in his own way, improving his farm by putting on better buildings, better fences and setting out orchards of all kinds of fruit trees, many of which do exceedingly well in this locality.... As all things ordained by man must have an end so must this history of mine end.

1856. John Hocks, farmer; born Holland 1819; married Rosa Maher 1855; has six children, Mary married N. N. Cromwell. Katie married Charles Baptist. William married Mary Keagan.

1857. Leonard Heldmann, farmer; born Germany 1818; married Maggie Steger 1853; has seven children. Barbary married Alexander Hopp. Lena married Godfred Hopp. George married Maggie Uselding.

1857. John Meyer, farmer; born Germany 1835; married Barbara Wisnet 1857; has two children.

1857. Nicholas Armbrust, farmer; born Germany 1830; married Catharine Reilly 1852; has three children.

1857. Peter J. Simon, farmer; born Prussia 1821; married Magdalena Counsin 1847; has seven children. John married Martha Castle. Catharine married Lurton Jordon. Martin married Amanda Coyne. Annie married John P. Webber.

1857. Henry Martin, farmer; born Ireland 1830; married Eliza Peters; has eleven children. His step-son, Chas. Walker, married Lizzie Schumacher. Eliza married Thomas Melville.

1857. Alexander Templeton, farmer and weaver; born in France 1815; married Margaret Auld 1836. Second marriage 1873, to Mrs. Rhoda Sherwood; has three children. His son Robert married Jennie Colman 1869; and lives in Arkansas. Allen married Emma Lashure 1876.

1857. Andrew Finnegan, farmer; born Ireland 1828; married Johannah Maloney 1865; has eight children.

1857. Edward Daniels, farmer; born in Ohio 1840; married Helen Spaulding 1862; has four children.

1858. Anton Long, farmer; born Prussia 1836; married Antonir Brost 1864; has eight children.

1858. James Gillespie, farmer; born Ireland 1825; married Eliza Campbell 1857; has eight children. His daughter Sarah married Walter Damköhler 1879.

1859. Mrs. Ann, widow of Dennis Crowley. He died 1871; She has two children. Johannah married William Murphy 1879; has one child.

1860. Richard Ash, farmer; born England 1821; married Mary Veal 1848; has five children. Charlotte married William Bassford.

1861. Michael Grovogal, farmer; born France 1809; married Rosaly Winter 1842. Second marriage 1847, to Mary Platt; has one child, Conrad, who married Eliza Platt.

1861. James R. Mann, Sr., farmer; born England 1827; married Ellenor Rogers 1849; has eight children. Charles married Eliza Bassford, and lives in Iowa. James, Jr., married Georgiana Mills.

1863. Lucas Miller, farmer; born Germany 1818; married Mary Neuland 1847; has three children. His daughter Caroline married Frank Anton.

1863. Lucas Hopp, farmer; born Germany 1840; married Catharine Boory 1867; has four children.

1863. Rudolph Zettel, farmer; born Switzerland 1845; married Mary G. Berens 1870; has two children.

1864. Charles Boyce, farmer; born Delaware 1840; married Catherine Gurnsey 1866; has five children.

1864. Michael Donovan, farmer; born Ireland 1831; married Margaret Conland 1855; has thirteen children.

1864. Dominick Kemp, farmer; born Germany 1826; married Catharine Ellenbacker 1854; has seven children.

1866. Marcus Miller, farmer; born Germany 1846; married Pulcheria Dangel 1868; has six children.

1866. Albert Bankner, farmer; born Prussia 1846; married Barbary Ool 1869; has four children.

1867. James Dunn, farmer; born England 1841; married Bridget Ridde 1866; has four children.

1868. Andrew Birmingham, farmer; born New York 1825; married Julia Grant 1854; has seven children. Altha married M. F. Laplant 1880.

1868. John Hurley, farmer; born Ireland 1840; married Julia Linskey 1872; has three children.

1868. John George, farmer; born Germany 1838; married Lena Clowner 1868; has seven children.

1869. Thomas Campbell, farmer; born Ireland 1842; married Lucinda McCarty 1874; has three children.

1870. A. W. Moore, farmer; born in Pennsylvania 1842; married Margaret Waters 1869; has one child.

EGG HARBOR—TENTH ORGANIZED TOWN.

The County Board, on the 9th of July, 1861, set off of Gibraltar the township of Egg Harbor. The first town meeting was held in the school house, near Mr. J. Thorpe's place.

As to the origin of the name "Egg Harbor," there is some variation in the statements of the "old settlers." One statement is, that Mr. Claflin, (the first white settler in Door county) so named it, because, while coasting along the shore, he got good shelter there, and on the beach he found a nest full of eggs—those of some wild fowl. Another report is, that Col. Robinson, and other gentlemen from Green Bay, many years ago, took a cruise in a small sail yacht, going as far north as "Death's Door." They visited most of the Harbors along the coast, and had a good time—in the old fashion meaning of the word. On one occasion they got to throwing eggs at each other, and did not "let up" until every egg they had was thrown, and the contestants completely smeared over with the shell-covered hen-fruit. Afterward, to distinguish the "battle-ground" from other places and little harbors along the coast, the Green Bay gentlemen referred to it as "egg harbor."

Whatever may be the origin of the name, Egg Harbor township is now prominent in the make up of the county, and each year makes decided progress in the town.

Of the old settlers residing in the town, who have been in the county ten or more years, the following is a list:

1840 was the date Ransselaer Marshall, farmer, first came to Door county. He was born at Pensaukee, this State, 1830; married Adeline Laplant 1860. Second marriage 1873, to Catherine Post.

1841. Oliver P. Graham, farmer; born in Ohio 1816; married Mary Ann Marshall 1847; has ten children. Matilda married Hon. E. S. Minor, and lives at Fish Creek. Henry married Emily Rathbun.

Mr. Graham writes us the following letter concerning early time in this county:

EGG HARBOR, Wisconsin, }
October, 1880. }

O. P. Graham to C. I. Martin:

I first came to Door county in 1841. There were but few inhabitants in the county at that time—one family (Mr. Boon's) on Rock Island—then called Louse Island—another family by the name of Saunders, at Eagle Harbor; Claflin at Fish Creek; Stevenson's at Little Sturgeon, and two or three old bachelors, I believe were about all the white inhabitants—excepting those at John P. Clark's fishing station, at Whitefish Bay—that were living in what is now known as Door

county.... A comical genius, by the name of Lovejoy, was an old bochelor that had lived in the county some time. He had been away from the society of women so long, that the sight of one would make him jump as if struck by electricity, and he would run off into the woods. However, sometime afterward, he became more reconciled, and finally got so close to a woman as to marry her. He was the first ship-builder in these parts. He built a small vessel at Big Sturgeon—sloop-rig, good model, and fine sailer. The craft was used for fishing and freighting about the Islands. The first winter after she was launched, he laid her up in a little inlet about a mile or so from the Door bluffs. The water fell so much that winter that he could not get the boat afloat the next spring. During the summer the porcupines gnawed several holes in her, which gave rise to the place being called, "Hedgehog Harbor."... As far as I know, Indians hereabouts have been generally peaceful, when Yankees kept firewater out of their reach. If the Indians were filled up with the "tangle," they were almost as bad as drunken white men.... Among the first to start business transactions in Door county, was J. M. Craw, of Ohio, who came to Washington Island, and engaged in fishing and lumbering. He was upwards of ninety years old when he came; drove a large business a few years, and then he retired from active business, and returned to Ohio, to enjoy the fruits of his younger-day labors. I believe he did not live long after he left Door county.... In 1848 I entered the land where the village of Sturgeon Bay now stands. My brother Robert, now deceased, built the "upper mill" in Sturgeon Bay in the fall of 1854 or 1855. Bradley & Crandall had built the "lower mill" a year or so previous... Mr. Carrington was the first white settler in Bailey's Harbor, having settled and left there about 1849. His son Miles, now resides at the Harbor.... The steamer *Michigan* made an attempt late in the fall of 1854 to get into Sturgeon Bay with supplies for Bradley & Crandall, but had to back out and land the supplies at Allen's dock, Egg Harbor. The Sturgeon Bay people had to turn out, cut a road down here, and haul the supplies through the woods.... The first road to Green Bay from Sturgeon Bay was cut out about 1855 or '56, and paid for by subscription. E. S. Fuller and Buck Kimber helped to cut it—camping on the route. I acted as "pilot."

1843. Levi Thorpe, merchant and farmer; born in New York 1826; married Jane Ramsey 1858; has two children. His son Truman A. married Nellie Norton 1880.

1851. George A. Turner, fisherman; born Brown county, this State; married Elva Post 1873; has four children.

1853. Milton E. Lyman, farmer (ex-county judge); born in New York 1821; married Adeline King 1852; has two children. His son Edward C. married Jennie Sheldon, and lives in New York.

The following interesting letter is from the pen of Mr. Lyman:

EGG HARBOR, Wisconsin, }
October 11th, 1880. }

M. E. Lyman to C. I. Martin:

In the spring of 1852 I was elected justice-of-the-peace—town of Washington. I went to Manitowoc county to file my bond. The clerk of the Circuit Court could not tell me whether we belonged to that county for judicial purposes or not—we (this county) was not then organized for judicial purposes. I filed my bond; came home, procured another set of bonds, and went to Green Bay, Brown county, and filed my bonds there, also—bound to be right. Thus I had to travel over 300 miles to file my justice bond. . . . In 1863 I visited the schools of Door county. At Little Sturgeon I found the names of ten children on the school register from one family—that of Robert Stephenson; one of *Nature's Noblemen!* I then challenged the State to show an equal on the school register. Mr. Pickard, our worthy State Superintendent was so much pleased with the challenge that he made the family a present of one year's subscription to the School Journal. . . . The following is from an old report to the State Superintendent:

DOOR COUNTY.

Since my last Annual Report to you, I have held eight public examinations and 7 special examinations; I have granted thirty certificates; have rejected seven applications; have made thirty-seven visits to schools. My county is about one hundred miles long by sixteen to twenty wide, and not one mile of public conveyance in the county. I have traveled 1,142 miles. 1,022 on foot, for school purposes the past year. There are twenty-nine districts in the county, an increase of four districts the past year. Our county, in common with all new counties, has suffered from delinquent taxes, rendering it almost impossible to hire teachers, or to pay them at the expiration of their term of office. . . . Door county is improving fast in school room accommodations, but yet is sadly deficient. We want more commodious and better ventilated school rooms, maps, globes and school apparatus, and what we most want is the active co-operation of school boards and parents with teachers.

M. E. LYMAN, County Superintendent.

NOTE.—Mr. Lyman shows commendable energy in his work and confirms the truth of the Proverb, "Where there's a will there's a way," if no highway. PICKARD, S. S. of S.

I had the pleasure of examining Mr. A. G. Warren, who taught the Sturgeon Bay school in the room now occupied by the "*Advocate.*" Mr. Warren said: "Now, Judge, you must not be too hard on me, for I presume that I am a little rusty." I found him well qualified, and often remember, with pleasure, the pleasant hours we spent comparing the present system with those of our boyhood days. . . . A noted event, and one that caused a great excitement at that time, was the burning of J. M. Craw & Son's barn, at Washington Island, in March 185—, by J. Westbrook. In the summer of 1862 Westbrook cut some five or six tons of hay on State lands on Washington Island. He went outside and bought him a yoke of cattle to lumber with during the coming winter; relying on that for the support of his family

after the close of navigation the following fall. Craw & Son went and drew the hay and put it in their barn. Westbrook tried to get some satisfaction out of them, but could not. About 7 o'clock in the evening the barn was discovered to be on fire. As Westbrook had made some threats, suspicion was aroused, and parties started from the barn in pursuit. A short distance from the barn a mitten was found; still further on, a woollen comforter was picked up, and before he reached home, Westbrook himself was overhauled. He was brought back; a warrant issued, and he was arrested at once. The excitement was great. The proposition was at once made to throw him into the flames. Special constables were appointed, among whom was Wm. B. Lawrence, a law-abiding citizen then, as now. Westbrook was committed to their care, with instructions to protect him at all hazards—and well they performed their duty. The prisoner was examined the next day, and committed to the Brown county jail for trial. After lying in jail for eight months, his trial came on. He was defended by J. S. Loy and Hon. T. O. Howe. The jury disagreed. Public opinion was strong in his favor, *i. e.*—that he had great provocation, and that he had been punished enough. The loss to Craw & Son was a severe one—particularly at that time of the year—being \$3,600 or \$4,000.

1856. John J. Barringer, merchant and farmer; born Germany 1842; married Josephine Labombard 1876; has two children.

1856. Michael Hayes, Sr., farmer; born Ireland 1807; married Margaret ——— 1854; has one child—Michael.

1856. Martin Maloney, farmer; born Ireland 1807; married Mary Lanahan 1840; has three children. Johannah married Andy Finegan. Maria married Daniel O'hern. Bridget married Michael Carmody.

1857. William Carmody Sr., farmer; born Ireland 1815; married Margaret Burk 1838; has eight children. John married Margaret Kinney; has seven children. Johanah married Perry Hibbard 1872; has three children.

1857. Thomas Carmody, Sr., farmer; born Ireland 1806; married Margaret Kinney 1836; has nine children. John T., Mary, Thomas J., Margaret, Michael, James, and Dennis are all married, and live in the town of Egg Harbor.

1857. Michael Rittenburg, mechanic; born Canada 1837; married Harriett Perry 1871; has one child.

1857. Russel Baker, farmer; born Vermont 1813; married Jenette Rittenburg 1846; has six children. Lucy and Russel are married.

1857. W. G. Manna, farmer; born Pennsylvania 1835; married Rosanna Burdick 1860; has two children.

1858. Dr. David Graham, physician and farmer; born in Ohio 1815; married Elizabeth Searles 1837; has five children.

Anna married Myron H. Stevens, and lives in Fish Creek. Henry C. married Lettie Thorp, and lives in Sturgeon Bay. Ezra B. married Jennie Zink.

1861. Wm. LaRoy, farmer; born Canada East 1833; married Almira Post 1854; has five children. Edgar D. married Nellie Wellever. Sarah married Frank Wellever.

1863. Thomas L. Lyman, farmer; born New York 1832; married Freddie Gilbert 1857; has eight children. Martha married Alfred A. Minor 1878.

1863. Capt. Nathaniel W. Kirtland, born Connecticut 1825; married Effie McKinley 1872; has one child.

1864. George Barringer, merchant; born Germany 1846; came to America 1851. Is a single man.

1866 Daniel O'Hern, farmer; born Ireland; married Maria Maloney 1870; has four children.

1867. Antoine Rushford, farmer; born New York 1836; married Louisa Bombard 1863; has seven children.

1870. Ezra Lafontaine, farmer; born Canada; married Dillaye Bourdous 1873; has two children.



BAILEY'S HARBOR—ELEVENTH ORGANIZED TOWN.

July 9th, 1861, the County Board set off a portion of Gibraltar,⁵ and framed the "set off" portion into a township, under the name of "Bailey's Harbor,"—the name Bailey being given in honor of an old settler by the name of Bailey. Bailey's Harbor township was enlarged in 1870, by the addition of another slice of territory off of the town of Gibraltar. The first town meeting to elect town officers for Bailey's Harbor, was held in the school house in District No. 2, town of Gibraltar.

In past years, Bailey's Harbor has been particularly prominent for its facilities for shipping by water; the grand old forest crop was abundant, and from the timber yield the majority of the inhabitants harvested their living. In later days, however, much attention has been given to farming, and now large, well-cultivated and productive fields are the general make-up, and main support of the township.

The following is a list of the old settlers now living in Bailey's Harbor township, who first came to the county ten or more years ago:

1849 was the year Wilder L. Brooks, mechanic, came to Door county. He was born in New Hampshire in 1820; married Charlotte Caldwell 1844.

1849. Soloman Beery, dealer in sewing, washing and knitting machines, books, papers, etc; born in Ohio 181—. Is a bachelor.

The following is a letter from Mr. Beery:

BAILEY'S HARBOR, Wisconsin,
January 17th 1881. }

Soloman Beery to C. I. Martin:

I came to Bailey's Harbor in 1849; assisted as town Clerk in organizing the town of Gibraltar 1858. Also town of Bailey's Harbor in 1862; was post-master and assistant for ten years, and held many minor town and school offices ... In the summer of 1849, Alanson Sweet, of Milwaukee, who was doing an extensive business in the forwarding and commission business, built and purchased some ten or twelve vessels to carry grain and produce to the eastern market, and on their return trip call at his dock at Bailey's Harbor, and load with wood and stone for Milwaukee and Chicago market, as there was not much freight at that time to "bring up," except salt. Sweet purchased lots 3 and 4. where the present village of Bailey's Harbor now stands. He sent to this place a crew of men, in charge of Capt. Robinson, to start a pier, and open a stone quarry—expecting to find good building stone in the bluff near the pier. At that time Milwaukee and Chicago were using a good deal building stone, and were shipping it from the east, for building purposes. In October, Mr. Sweet recalled Mr. Robinson, and sent ye scribe Beery (having been in his employ several years) here to take charge of the work. During the winter of 1849 and '50 we got out timber to finish the pier, and cut and got out some two thousand and five hundred cords of wood for shipment—there was no sawing of wood then, as now. We also put up four, and with the two already up, made six log dwelling houses, for the accommodation of the men and families here. During the fall and early winter, we cut a wagon or sleigh road from Bailey's Harbor north-west to the shore of Green Bay; opposite Hat Island in Green Bay waters—probably the first road cut to cross the peninsula in the present limits of Door county. At that time traveling and business were done by boats and vessels in summer, and on the ice in winter. When we landed here in October, 1849, we learned that Griffin, Brooks, Carrington, and others from Peshtigo had been here during the same summer and fall—purchasing and clearing land, putting up buildings, and preparing to bring their families the next spring. In the year 1851, I think it was, that Alanson Sweet had a contract with the government to build the light house on the Island or east side of Bailey's Harbor Bay. The light was used until about 1868, when the range lights, at the head of the bay, were built, and the old light on the point was discontinued—the house and tower still stand as a monument of early days. In 1853 Durgan & Stewart, of Manitowoc, brought a stationary engine here, and put up a saw mill at or near the shore end of the pier built by Sweet. The mill was successfully run for several years, when the building was torn down, the engine taken back to Manitowoc, and the property went into the hands of Alexander Mitchell, of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank,

of Milwaukee....In 1854 Morgan & Prescott, of Illinois, brought an engine, and put it in motion at the head of Mud Bay, for the purpose of sawing cedar. After some years the engine was taken to Clay Banks....In 1854 and '55 J. R. McDonald and D. McCummins were carrying on fishing business at North point of Mud Bay. They afterward sold out to Messrs. Hendricks and Bues, who still own the place,In 1854 and '5, Nathaniel Wood (now of Iowa) and Samuel N. Bacon (now of the Exchange hotel, Sturgeon Bay) were operating in the fish and fish-barrel business, on the west shore of Mud Bay....In 1854 '5, John Scott was engaged in the fishing business, at Little Harbor. They were also dealing in fish; salt, etc., about the same time. Scott also got out the timber, and laid the keel for the schooner Chase. He afterwards sold her to Hackett & Lutts, who finished and fitted her out. Scott, after disposing of the Chase, bought another vessel; traded her for the Yankee Trader—which he beached. Then he built the Marian Scott, and lost her near Two Rivers....In 1857 A. K. Sea bought of G. Carrington Lot No. 2, section 20, and erected extensive lime kilns, and built a fine dwelling house on the shore of the bay. The following year the property went into the hands of C. L. Williams, who finished up the house and kilns. A year or two later, the house was burned, and Williams abandoned the enterprise....In 1858 the town of Gibraltar was set off, and organized, including town 29, 30, 31, 32, and fractional town 33, and Islands in Green Bay. We remained under that organization a short time, when Liberty Grove was set off. In 1861 Gibraltar was divided into three towns, viz: Gibraltar, Egg Harbor, and Bailey's Harbor, and the first town meeting was appointed to be held in a school house in April, 1862, when the following town officers were elected: John Scott, chairman; Adam Hendricks, and L. D. Wood, supervisors; Solomon Beery, town clerkIn 1860, Mr. B. Hunton, of Chicago, brought a stock of provisions, groceries, liquors, etc., to trade for wood, posts, bolts, and fish. He remained here until his death, 1862....In the spring or summer of 1862, Hon. M. Kilgore came to Bailey's Harbor and built a pier, which he has kept in running order ever since. Mr. Kilgore has represented us in the State Legislature; as Chairman on the County Board, and as Chairman of the town Board. He has done more for the advancement of Northern Door county and improvements on roads, bridges, mails, etc., than any other man in the county....In 1853 S. B. Ward came to Bailey's Harbor, and brought with him a small stock of provisions, notions, etc. He bought a house of W. L. Brooks on the site where he built the Bailey's Harbor House—now owned by Adam Hendricks. Mr. Ward was successful in trade, and remained here until his death in 1869 or '70....In 1865 William R. Higgins & Son came to Bailey's Harbor from Kenosha, this State, and built their pier and steamboat dock here. Mr. Higgins served the people of this town as chairman of the town and County Board, and died here in 187-. The son, Mr. Allen Higgins, continues business at

the old site. . . . In 1866 or '67 J. W. Lowel built a steam saw mill on the shore near Higgins' pier. After a few years the mill was moved away. Mr. J. T. Wright built the Peninsula house here about the same time.

1851. Miles M. Carrington, farmer; born Ohio 1822; married Harriette Butler 1857; has four children. Viola married Russel Baker.

1853. Adam Hendricks, landlord; born in Germany; came to America 1849; married Ernestina Schermer 1858; has ten children. His daughter Amelia married Ernest Leidiger 1880, and lives in Sevastopol.

1854. Fred Arlt, grist mill owner; born in Prussia 1827; married Augusta Graner 1856; has four children. His daughter Augusta married George Mainz. Rosala married W. A. Foot.

1855. Isaac Chapman, farmer; born England 1831; came to America 1851; married Anna Galligher 1868. She died 1874.

1854. James Scott, (now an object of charity); born in Ireland 1813; married Mary Ann Clark 18—; has only one child living—John, who is married, and now resides in Oregon.

1855. James Fletcher, farmer; born England 1836; came to America 1844; married Caroline Gilger 1865; has four children.

1855. Daniel E. Rowe, farmer and lumberman; born New York 1836; married Emma L. Kelly 1870. Second marriage 1877, to Rosa Steel. Third marriage 18—; has four children.

1857. Hugh Collins, farmer; born Ireland 1829; came to America 1852; married Charlotte McDermott 1852; has seven children.

1857. Ann T. Griffin, born Ireland 1826; came to America 1827. She cleared farm, and for twenty-five years lived with widow Hannah Sanbourn—now deceased.

1857. Peter Goss, farmer; born Ireland 1826; married Mary Rice 1854; has six children.

1857. James W. Brooks, farmer and lumberman; born in Wisconsin 1857; married Sarah I England 187—; has two children.

1860. Samuel Williams, farmer; born England 1823; married Elizabeth Jarman 1853. She died 1877, leaving seven children.

1860. Moses Kilgore, farmer and mail-contractor; born in Maine 1817; married Ruth W. Hutchins; has eight children. His daughter Ella married Roger Eatough. Mary Ann married John Rottman. James married Regina Hinds.

1861. J. B. Lallemon, farmer; born in France 1830; came to America 1854; married Catharine Bhos 1853. Second marriage 1880, to Elizabeth O'hairs; has four children. His daughters Mary and Jannie, and son August are married.

1862. George Williams; born England 1857. Is a single man.

1862. William Williams; born in England 1859. Is a single man.

1862. William A. Sanderson, keeper of Cana Island Light House; born in New York 1844; married Sarah Rice 1867; has three children.

1862. William Toseland, farmer; born England 1826; came to America '56 married Eliza Panter 1851; has eight children. His daughter Elizabeth married A. Minor, and lives in Fish Creek. Ann married L. Wilegan. Thomas married Miss Stickney, and lives in Green Bay. Rosa married George Anger. Jessie married George Briggs.

1862. John Chater, farmer; born England 1817; came to America 1862; married Julia Benford 1839; has one child.

1863. Walter Bateman, farmer; born Ireland 1822; came to America 1837. Is of the bachelor persuasion.

1863. John Collins, farmer; born Ireland 1826; came to America 1863; married Catharine Burns 1856; has five children.

1863. William Panter, farmer; born England 1827; came to America 1852; married Louisa Lenton 1853; has seven children. His daughter Ellen married Thomas Clark, and lives in Kansas.

1863. Thomas Panter, farmer; born England 1835; came to America 1856; married Rebecca Coe 1856; has seven children. His daughter Julia married Thomas Tuft. Mary L. married Martin Stephenson. Florance married Andrew Husbey.

1863. Con. Collins, farmer; born Ireland 1832; came to America 1852; married Mary Carmody 1857; has eight children.

1864. Jacob Apple, farmer; born Germany 1839; came to America 1861; married Yetta Schermer 1864; has seven children.

1865. Allen Higgins; pier owner and farmer; born in Wisconsin 1839; married Rosanna Farnsworth 1865; has two children.

1866. James Riding, farmer; born England 1837; married Matilda Chater 1866; has four children.

1867. George Escher, farmer; born Germany 1846; came to America 1853. Is a bachelor.

1867. A. Janisch, farmer; born Bohemia 1844; came to America 1865. Is a single man.

1867. Hugh G. Spring, farmer and attorney; born in Scotland 1820; landed in Canada 1828; came to the States in 1866;

married Elizabeth Luke 1866. Second marriage 1874, to Ellen Egan; has two children.

1867. Michael Kehoe, farmer; born Ireland 1848; came to America 1854. Is a bachelor and self-button sewer.

1868. Ben. J. Erskine, owns farm in Jacksonport; born in Maine 1841. Is a bachelor, and has no one to tell his secrets to.

1868. L. H. Richardson, farmer; born Vermont 1825; married Chloe A. Porter 1850; has one child.

1868. Link Erskine, born Maine 1845; came west 1868; married Carrie Creple 1880.

1868. George Meyers, farmer; born Germany 1846; came to America 1866; married Ida Mushard 1871; has four children.

1869. Roger Eatough, landlord and owner of wagon and blacksmith shop; born Rhode Island; married Ella Kilgore 1874; has two children.

1870. John Sloan, farmer; born Ireland 1848; came to America 1849; married Mary Hogan 1873; has two children.

1870. Fred Aherns, farmer; born Germany 1844; married Ann Bottcher 18—; has three children.

1870. Edward Rickey, farmer; born Pennsylvania 1829; married Sarah Reynolds 1860; has six children. His daughter Marian married Frank Metcalf.

1870. F. Wohltmann, merchant; born Germany 1831; came to America 1869; married Augusta Freese.

1870. James McArdle; born Ireland 1828; came to America 1866; married Ann Fagan 1865; has seven children.

GARDNER—TWELFTH ORGANIZED TOWN.

The County Board of Supervisors, at a special meeting June 10, 1862, set off from Brussels the fractional townships 27, range 23 and 24, together with fractional township 28, of range 24. The fractional townships set off were organized into a town, under the name of Gardner—in honor of F. B. Gardner, who at that time was carrying on an extensive lumbering business at Little Sturgeon Bay. The first town meeting was held in a school house, District No. 1, town of Brussels.

It will be remembered that in giving an outline of the settlement of Door county, at the beginning of this history, that we mentioned Little Sturgeon as the site on which settled the first white man in Door county—Mr. Claflin, who died 12 years ago. His daughter Adelia, married Mr. Robert Stevenson (the second white settler in Door county) in May, 1837. Mr. S. died January 27th, 1880, aged about 74 years (generally supposed to be much older). Mrs. Stevenson still resides in the vicinity of Little Sturgeon, town of Gardner, and is an intelligent old lady. She was born in Louisiana 1820; has reared up

a family of eleven children. Her son Increase married Elizabeth Bartlet 1860; has one child. He died in the war of the rebellion.—Mary A. married Lorenzo Welding 1858; has two children.—Jane married Smith Weldon 1867; has four children.—Cyrus married Fanny Nixon 1873; has two children.—Adam R. married Jane Perry 1874; has one child.—John married Jennie Reed 1873. Lydia married Sylvester Wead 1874; has two children.—Charles married Annie Johnson 1877; has one child.—Nancy married John Killorn 1879.—Daniel married Priscilla Sherwood 1879. She died 1880.—Henry married Annie Thompson 1879; has one child.

1837. Wm. Claffin, farmer and fisherman; born at Little Sturgeon 1837; married Mary J. Parker 1858; has three children. Mr. William C. was the first white child, of which there is any record, born within the limits of Door county.

1854. Jacques Neuville, farmer; born Belgium 1840; married Mary T. Lalun 1863; has eight children.

1855. Philip Riley, farmer; born Ireland 1835; married Mary Scully 1860; has seven children.

1855. Edward Riley, farmer; born Ireland 1813; married Catharine McCaffria 1839; has eight children. Margaret married Louis Paul 1860; has four children (one of which, Emma, is married)—Lizzie married Richard Welsh 1865; has three children.—Mary Ann married August Elmann 1864; has four children.—Jane married George Bader 1872; has two children. Augusta married Timothy Bowling 1873; has four children. Thomas married Jane Collard 1864; has six children.

1855. Patrick Farley, farmer; born Ireland 1815; married Ann Riley 1845. Second marriage 1856, to Mary Steapleton; has seven children. His son Patrick married Lizzie Gormley 1866. Second marriage 1868, to Lizzie Donland. Third marriage 1876, to Phoebe ———; has two children, and lives in Taylor county.—James married Mary Garow 1872; has four children, and lives in Wood county.

1855. John B. Connard, farmer; born Belgium 1828; married Mary T. Balza 1867; has three children.

1855. John Connard, farmer; born Belgium 1805; married Rosala Delose 1832; has seven children. Ferdinand married Vergenia Cocque 1857; has nine children. Louisa married Frank Cocque 1860; has six children—all girls. Emile married Ortouse Corbisier 1869; has five children. Max married Julia Vranken 1870; has five children.

1856. G. B. Delmont, farmer; born Belgium 1820; married Francis Granind 1851; has four children. Charlott married Frank Soloman 1880.

1856. Henry Gigot, farmer; born Belgium 1824; married Mary T. Lardinois 1846; has six children. Henry married Annie Lahune 1870; has three children. Lizzie married God-

frey Laviolette 1871; has four children. Adolphin married C. Hurlash 1872; has three children. Felix married Sophia Germin 1873; has three children.

1856. Maria, widow, married John B. Stricot 1839. He died 1876. She has two children. Delongville married Eugenia ——— 1863; has three children. Laura married Anton Delongville 1865; has five children.

1856. Eugene Balza, farmer; born Belgium 1846; married Celia Baudluin 1879.

1856. Alphonse Debroux, farmer; born Belgium 1850; married H. Houtier 1871; has four children.

1856. Florent Sacotte, farmer; born Belgium 1842; married Sophia Balza 1876; has one child.

1856. John Lambert Docquirr, farmer; born Belgium 1808; married Mary T. Oda 1834.

1856. Joseph Delsipee, farmer; born Belgium 1830; married Mary Sacotte 1860; has nine children.

1846. Joseph Labigois, farmer; born Belgium 1819; married Mary Delsipee 1848; has one child, Louisa married Joseph Destrie 1876; has two children.

1856. Guilanum Delsipee, farmer; born Belgium 1820; married Alexander Destrie 1861.

1856. John G. Robin, farmer; born Belgium 1813; married Mary C. Bacque 1845; has three children. Leocarder married Joseph Neuville 1867; has four children. Charles married Mary J. Bournonville 1872. August married Sarahfine Ladour 1875; has two children.

1856. John B. Herlache, farmer; born Belgium 1817; married Mary T. Destrie 1840; has five children. Mary married Henry Neuville 1859; has seven children, one of which Scalena married Nic Simon 1878; has one child—Josephine married Eugene Dewarzeger 1862; has seven children.—Battise J. married Adelaide Jenquinne 1858; has four children. Rosale married Nicholas Libert 1871; has three children.—August married Marcelen Baudhuin 1874; has three children.

1856. Arnold Baptist, farmer; born New York 1847; married Sarah Tuck 1873; has three children.

1856. Francis Sacotte, farmer; born Belgium 1839; married Aujoseph Dewarzeger 1858; has four children.

1857. Robert Scofield, farmer; born in New York 1835; married Mary A. Anger 1859; has eleven children. His son Nathan married Louisa Teary 1879; has one child. Cinthia married Charles Stewart 1880, and lives in Peshtigo.

1857. Leopold Balza, farmer; born Belgium 1832; married Catharine Delsipee 1861; has two children.

1857. Leopold Laluzerne, farmer; born Belgium 1838; married Adelaide Herlache 1862; has six children.

1858. John Henquinet, farmer; born Belgium 1829; married Desiree Colignon 1859; has five children.

1858. John B. Neuville, farmer; born Gardner 1858; married Josephine ——— 1878; has two children.

1858. David Coffin, farmer; born Maine 1841; married Louisa Snayley 1866; has four children.

1859. August J. Bosman, farmer; born Belgium 1830; married Elinore Borguenion 1859; has one child.

1859. Anton Jenquinne, farmer; born Belgium 1832; married Veronic Docquir 1859. Second marriage 1872, to Minnie Rabor; has six children. Louisa married William Donovan 1879; has one child.

1860. Godfrey Laviolette, farmer; born Canada 1854; married Leano Rebeter 1842. She died 1858. Second marriage 1859, to Mary Funyname. She died 1878, leaving four children. Joseph married ——— 1870; has two children. Godfry married Lizzle Gigot 1872; has four children. David married Ellen Lonzou 1884; has four children.

1863. Adolph Corbisier, farmer; born Belgium 1820; married Mary Ambrust 1845; has nine children. Julien married Horle Balza 1868; has four children. Hortan married Emile Connard 1868; has five children. Mary married Max Roburt 1871; has four children. Jullienne married August Balza 1877; has one child.

1864. Anton Tellier, farmer; born Belgium 1830; married Amelia Lonzo 1857; has nine children. Aldwin married Desiree Molquin 1877; has one child. Tilly married Mark Bounonville 1878; has one child.

1866. Louis Rabor, farmer; born Canada 1823; married Malinda Laviolette 1853; has six children. His daughter Malinda married Anton Jenquinne 1872; has four children.

1867. Michael Swado, farmer; born Germany 1840; married Annie Godty 1867; has seven children.

1867. Charles Jenquinne, farmer; born Belgium 1843; married Philippine Dumont 1866; has six children.

1868. Jerome Peltier, farmer; born Canada 1828; married Ester Iier 1860; has seven children.

1868. Isidore Dury, farmer; born Canada 1841; married Sole Ganvin 1870; has six children

1868. Luke Killorn, farmer; born Ireland 1838; married Margaret Hegan 1855; has ten children.

1868. Joseph Baumgartner, hotel keeper; born Germany 1834; married Jennie Levett 1858; has three children.

1869. Casimir Dery, farmer; born Canada 1829; married Mary Cantin 1855. She died 1879, leaving ten children.

1869. Herbert Bounonville, farmer; born Belgium 1830; married Francis Oda 1874; has four children.

1869. George Holleck, farmer; born Bohemia 1825; married Mary Sebesta 1855; has five children.

1869. Anton Eichinger, farmer; born in Manitowoc county, this State, 1855; married Salone Khun 1880.

1870. Anton Schulz, farmer; born Prussia 1849; married Victoria Benish 1869; has five children.

1870. Charles Benning, farmer; born Germany 1848; married Mary Dedeker 1873; has three children.

UNION—THIRTEENTH ORGANIZED TOWN.

At the November meeting of the County Board, 1865; a portion of Brussels township, was set off, under the name of "Union" town. The first town meeting of Union was held at the house of X. Braus, who resided in said town. The people in Union have, as a general thing, been united in their public matters, and "pulled together;" hence the petitioners considered "Union" an appropriate name for the township.

The following are the names of settlers now living in Union, who first came to Door county ten or more years ago:

1856. Charles Girondal, farmer; born in Belgium 1815; married Catharine Neuville 1858; has seven children.

1856. Gabriel Dekeyser; farmer; born Belgium 1800; married Rosa Spruthers 1820; has six children, four of which are married.

1856. Francois Degrandgagnage, farmer; born Belgium 1807; married Mary J. Demenra 1827; has five children. His daughter Josephine married ——— Chairon 1847. Alex married Mary T. Simon, 1865. Second marriage 1868, to Mary J. Laurent, has five children. Paschal married Augustine Speglair 1865; has seven children. Victor married Mary Charus 1869; has five children. Alphonse married Catharine Malland 1879; has one child. Felicien married Mary Lefebure 1878.

1856. Perrie Decamp, store keeper; born Belgium 1824; married Philippine Lampereur 1856.

1856. Pierre Jenquet, farmer; born in Belgium 1815; married Mary T. Dupues 1844; has five children. His son Joseph married Mary J. Race 1872; has three children, and lives in Brown county. Lizzie married Joseph Race 1873; has two children.

1856. Jacques Charles, farmer; born Belgium 1806; married Ferdinand Garot 1827; has six children. Joseph married Josephine Laluzerne 1858; has eight children. Anton married Seline Seferin 1861; has eight children. Alexander married Octavie Jenquart 1870. Mary Married Victor Degrandgagnage

1869; has five children. Martin married Margaret Dedelser 1876; has three children.

1856. Guillaume Vandergaite, farmer; born Belgium 1827; married Mary Dulgee 1869; has five children.

1856. Constant Ingebos, farmer; born Belgium 1820; married Mary C. Ersley 1850; has nine children. Prosperne married Simeon Fabry 1878; has two children. Selina married William Carpaiux 1878; has one child. Emily married Alois Jensen 1880.

1856. Julie, widow, married Peter Carpiam 1845. He died 1874, aged fifty-six years old. She has three children. Her daughter Josephine married Lembart Laise 1868; has five children. Leonie married Anton Bero 1872; has three children. William married Seline Engebos, and has one child.

1856. Hurbert Lauzeone, farmer; born Belgium 1835; married Mary F. Laluzene 1870; has three children.

1856. Barthelemi Larose, farmer and hotel keeper; born Belgium 1824; married Mary J. Williquet 1847; has eight children. Trace married August Frapon 1871; has three children, and lives in Brown county. Julie married Louis Delfosse 1874; has three children. Ferdinand married Mary Neugene 1876, and lives in Marinette. Victorine married Joseph Starge 1878, and lives in Red River.

1856. Ghislain Geniesse, hotel keeper and farmer; born Belgium 1829; married Emil Laise 1854; has ten children.

1856. Fancois Evard, farmer and store keeper; born Belgium 1838; married Florence Patrick 1868; has four children.

1856. John B. Evard, farmer and store keeper; born Belgium 1841; married Josephine Patrick 1870.

1856. Martin Collard, farmer; born Belgium 1826; married Julia Duffoe 1851; has one child, Josephine, who married Dony Rena 1866; has six children.

1856. Joseph Counard, farmer; born Belgium 1819; married Mary C. Collard 1844; has four children. Martin J. married Mary T. Bozie 1873; has two children. Mary married Eugene Dubois 1877; has one child. Augustine married Victor Dubois 1875; has two children.

1856. William Delwiche, farmer; born Belgium 1810; married Mary Dupure 1838; has eight children. Felicite married Abelard Duchateau 1861; has five children, and lives in Green Bay. Verginie married Gaspard Martin 1866; has six children. Lucy married Eugene Lempereur 1866; has six children. John B. married Mary Janquet 1873; has three children. Joseph married Josephine Janquet 1874; has three children.

1855. Anton Chandoir, farmer; born Belgium 1836; married Anjoseph Martin 1860. She died 1873, leaving one child Josephine, who married Alexander Chandoir.

1856. Sarah, widow, married Joseph Lempereur 1839. He died 1861, leaving seven children. Cornelia married David Pelegrin 1860; has six children, and lives at Duck Creek. Octava married Javeous Janson 1862; has four children. Eugene married Lucy D. Befay 1869, and lives in Green Bay.

1856. Louis Laduron, farmer; born Belgium 1840; married Arsele Willequet 1860; has eight children.

1856. Pierre Martin, farmer; born Belgium 1811; married Jane Delaire 1848; has one child.

1856. Francois Renard, farmer; born Belgium 1824; married Marione Renard 1857; has eight children.

1856. Lambert Renard, farmer; born Belgium 1834; married Trace Dutry 1862; has seven children.

1856. John B. Boullion, farmer; born Belgium 1840; married Oclare Laysse 1863; has seven children.

1856. Melchior Dubois, farmer; born Belgium 1807; married Antolie Laurent 1846;. She died 1876, leaving three children. Josephine married Henry Decremer 1867; has seven children. Mary T. married Victor Decremer 1871; has five children. Gustave married Mary Leminse 1878; has one child.

1856. Francois Maxini, farmer; born Belgium 1806; married Mary J. Busham 1840; has five children. Trace married Joseph Hote 1875. Ferdnante married Jole Marchant 1875; has two children, and lives in Marinette.

1856. John Dugean, farmer; born Belgium 1810; married T. Vaudermus 1860. She died 1872, aged 60 years.

1857. Noel J. Delfosse, farmer; born Belgium 1847; married Louisa Delmont 1879.

1857. Margaret, widow, married William Moore 1856. He died 1865, leaving three children.

1857. Francois Delveau, farmer; born Belgium 1815; married Lenore Pere 1840; has six children. Roalie married Joseph Debauche 1871; has three children.

1857. Guillanne Fabry, farmer; born Belgium 1806; married Joanne Vaise 1831; has five children. Servais married Diendounee Delfosse 1857; has 9 children. Henrietta married Edward Marchant 1858; has twelve children. Gegoire married Catherine Jenson 1863; has eight children. Matilda married Jorda Laduron 1864; has nine children. Simeon married Prosperine Engebos 1878; has two children.

1857. August J. Delfosse, farmer; born Belgium 1851; married Mary J. Lemperer 1871; has five children.

1857. Louis J. Delfosse, farmer; born Belgium 1853; married Julia A. Larose 1874; has three children.

1857. Eugene Delfosse, farmer; born Belgium 1855; married Octavia Legot 1879; has one child.

1858. John Maloney, farmer; born Ireland 1815; married Bridget Kanart 1836; has one child, Bridget, who married Peter Rosmalou, and lives in Green Bay.

1859. Florent Geulette, farmer; born Belgium 1850; married Orilee Piette 1872; has three children.

1859. Michael Kirby, farmer; born Ireland 1831; married Mary Doran 1854; has eleven children.

1867. Clement Geniesse, farmer and hotel keeper; born in Belgium 1833; married Mary T. Kaye 1855; has six children.

1868. Joseph A. Theys, farmer; born Belgium 1825; married Rosa Poulin 1871; has nine children.

1869. Prosper Geivais, farmer; born Belgium 1836; married Emily Tordeur 1879; has one child.

1869. Maurice Moore, farmer; born Ireland 1822; married Bridget Reilly 1858; has twelve children.

1869. John B. Jadin, farmer; born Belgium 1835; married Ortence Chanten 1857; has six children.

1869. Celesten Poriuse, farmer; born Belgium 1842; married Antonet Laduron 1866; has seven children.

1870. Francois Gillot, farmer; born Belgium 1831; married Ferdinand Neuville 1856; has four children. Flora married Joseph Poirier 1878; has one child.

1870. Joseph Bandhuin, farmer; born Belgium 1807; married Josephine Jenqurt 1840; has eight children. John married Polline Gilbert 1859; has six children. Martin married Trace Pensis 1874; has four children. Marcelin married Catharine Girondal 1871; has four children. Marceline married August Herlache 1874; has three children.

1870. Mary Dubois, widow, has ten children. Her daughter Trace married John H. Destrie 1870; has two children. Victor married Augustine Counard 1875; has two children. Eugene married Mary Counard 1877; has one child.

1870. Dennis J. Baudhuir, farmer; born Belgium 1816; married Mary J. Laturor 1856; has four children. Mary married Frank Martin, of Brussels, 1879; has one child.

1870. Gustave Pensis, farmer; born Belgium 1848; married Felicia Geniesse 1876; has three children.

1870. Francois Counard, farmer; born Belgium 1818; married Trace Seron 1863; has two children.

1870. Gustav Colbot, farmer; born Belgium 1839; married Eugenie Michbann 1864; has four children.

1870. Gasper Dury, farmer; born Belgium 1828; married Mary J. Dubois 1858; has one child, August, who married Eliza Dekeizier 1879; has one child.

1870. Mary, widow, married John J. Janquet 1843. He died 1873, leaving five children. Mary married Jolin B. Delwich 1873; has three children. Josephine married Joseph Delwich

1873; has three children. Hubert married Clara Collard 1874; has two children. She died 1879. Nicholas J. married Flora Gilot 1878; has one child.

1870. Charles Janquart, farmer; born Belgium 1817; married Mary T. Sonvan 1845. She died 1864, leaving six children. Octavie married Alexis Charles 1874.

1870. Anton Beward, farmer; born Belgium 1835; married Rosala Voux 1868; has five children.

JACKSONPORT—14th AND LAST ORGANIZED TOWN.

Jacksonport, unlike the other towns in the county, was not organized under the supervision of the County Board. Col. Charles L. Harris, and other active parties in the vicinity of Jacksonport got the matter before the State Legislature, and portions of Bailey's Harbor and Egg Harbor townships was set off as a separate township under the name of Jacksonport, before the people generally knew of the matter. Concerning the affair, we find in the Private and Local Laws of Wisconsin for 1869, the following:

'SECTION 1. All of township 29 north of range 27 east, is hereby detached from the towns of Egg Harbor and Bailey's Harbor, in the county of Door, and organized into a separate town called Jacksonport. The first election for officers of said town shall be held on the first Tuesday of April next, after the passage of this act, and thereafter the said town shall be held to be fully organized and subject to all the liabilities and entitled to all the rights and immunities of towns organized under the laws of this State.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect, and be in force from and after the passage and publication thereof.

Approved March 8th, 1869."

The name of "Jacksonport" was given the town in honor of a Mr. Jackson who was a large property holder in that vicinity.

The following is a short sketch of the old settlers now residing in Jacksonport, who first came to Door county ten or more years ago:

In the year 1850, J. E. Thorp, farmer, first came to Door county. He was born in New York State 1828; married Mary Claflin 1855; has four children. His son Roy married Matilda Chambers 1877.

The following interesting letter is from Mr. Thorp:

JACKSONPORT, Wisconsin, }
October 25th, 1880. }

J. E. Thorpe to C. I. Martin:

Mr. Increase Claflin, from the State of New York, being the first white settler of the town of Gardner, settled there May 1st 1835. In the year 1836 Robert Stevenson, from Pennsylvania came to Little

Sturgeon, and in 1837 married Adelia, the eldest daughter of Mr. Claflin. He then became a permanent settler of that place. Mr. Claflin remained at Little Sturgeon until the year 1844. His business was farming, fishing, and trading with the Indians. During the first few years of Mr. Claflin's stay at Little Sturgeon, the Menominee and Chippewa Indians were quite troublesome. At one time they surrounded his house and threatened to kill him and all his family, but no harm was done to anyone, except Mr. Stevenson, who, while fighting with them, was stabbed twice. They attempted to drag Mrs. Stevenson from the house, but were defeated in their attempt. Mr. Claflin then made a treaty with them, and ever afterwards they were friends to him and his family. In 1844 Mr. Claflin moved to Fish creek, being the first white settler of that place. His business there was principally fishing and trapping, there being a large amount of fur in those days, though there were but few deer, on account of the wolves being so numerous. Mr. Claflin named most of the places and Islands from Sturgeon Bay to "Death's Door." Horseshoe Bay he called by that name, because he found his horses there, when they were on their way back to Little Sturgeon after he had moved to Fish Creek, and one of the horses had lost a shoe at that place. The place has gone by that name ever since. "Egg Harbor" he so named, because of the harbor there, and on going in he found a nest full of duck's eggs. "Hat Island" he said was the shape of a hat. "Strawberry Islands" he named on account of the amount of strawberries that grew there. "Eagle Island" he named because he found an eagle's nest there. "Sister Island," because they were so near alike. "Chamber's Island" was named in honor of Captain Chamber's, who lost his life there in the time of the Black Hawk war. Mr. Claflin's house was the only house from Sturgeon Bay to Washington Island until the year 1847, when William Marshall, from Bay Settlement, came to Fish Creek and married Mary, the second oldest daughter of Mr. Claflin, and afterwards became a settler of that place. His principal business there was fishing. In 1850, ye scribe came to Fish Creek, and worked at the Cooper trade at this place until 1855, when I married Maria, the youngest daughter of Mr. Claflin. In 1862 Mr. Claflin's three sons—Albert, Charles, and William—enlisted in the 32d Wisconsin regiment, in which they served until April 1st, 1864. Albert, the oldest came home on a sick furlough, where he remained until the 1st of June, when he died. Charles came home March 1st 1863, being discharged on account of consumption, he remained until he died, November 1st, 1865. William, the youngest, remained until the close of the war, when he returned and settled at Little Sturgeon, the place of his birth, where he still lives. Mr. Claflin lived at Fish Creek until March 5th, 1867, when he died, at the age of eighty-three years. Mrs. Claflin lived until 1873, when she died at the residence of her son William Claflin, at Little Sturgeon, September 7th, at the age of seventy-eight years.... Mr. Larson, the first white set-

provision line was practiced, there would be a sore famine in the land before the opening of navigation. Finally the flour and pork gave out—groceries of every sort run out, and the settlers were reduced to the necessity of living on “potatoes and salt.” They had not even the diet that Beecher claims was good enough for a laboring man, viz: “bread and water.” True, water was here in abundance, or could be had by cutting a hole through the ice, but the bread was conspicuous for its absence. Scarce a family then residing in the settlement but what lived entirely on potatoes and salt for days and days, and we believe we are safe in saying that they were all in like condition. Occasionally a load of supplies could be obtained from outside, but the amount brought would only afford a temporary supply. On such occasions, it was no uncommon thing to see those who obtained a few pounds of meal or flour divide with their less fortunate neighbors, thus showing the bright side of humanity in the time of general need. Of course the supplies so obtained were small and infrequent; yet their arrivals were occasions of rejoicing and encouragement, and brought to the surface the better feelings of humanity which otherwise might have rusted to death. Fishing through the ice for trout was followed by some of the settlers, which aided in eking out the food supply of the place; but when the spring rains came and drove the ice out of the creeks emptying into the bay, our citizens held high carnival, for sucker time had come, “Gentle Annie,” and a “square meal” was indulged in by all concerned, with an avidity and relish seldom known before, or since, by the dwellers of this region. While the suckers were going to, and returning from their spawn beds those who went through the famine declared “that the bones of the fish so clinched through skin and shirt that they could not be separated until the bones were decomposed. If any escaped that condition, it was because they lined their shirts with tin, which saved the garment.” Such are fish reports, but in the general meaning not facts.

That season, the ice did not leave the bay until the 8th of May. The same day a vessel from Chicago loaded with supplies (about \$8,000 worth) entered Sturgeon Bay point. That there was rejoicing over the event, can be a matter of no question. Every household had a supply! They ate, and were happy! As the man that looks in a glass, and when he turns away from it, straightway forgets what manner of man he is, so these people ate themselves to repletion and seemingly forgot they were ever suffering with hunger.

More than a score of years have rolled their rounds since then. The forest on either side of the bay has receded before the “march of civilization,” or more properly speaking, before

the sturdy blows of the axeman's strong arm. Broad fields show thrift and perseverance. True many, perhaps a majority of the old settlers have disappeared from among us, and the everchanging kaleidoscope of time has covered the trails and hidden the scars of that eventful year from view, until the stranger would never dream that gaunt hunger once stalked grim and hideously defiant through the settlement—pinching the features of both old and young, and sickening the spirit almost to despair. To suppose its recollection has faded entirely from the memory of those who passed through the dark days of that long and cheerless winter is an error, for as they gather round their firesides to commune with each other, after the main labors of the season are over, memory reverts to the times of their trials, and they repeat the legends of the days when they struggled and suffered, that their children may profit by their experience. At times, while so repeating the tales of the past, the humorous side of the scene presents itself and is enjoyed with a pleasure, mellowed by time, which breaks the force of the reality, and almost makes them think they were dreaming, and their sufferings in those goneby days were illusory and mystical instead of being an unquestioned reality.

THE COLD WINTER.

The winter of '62-'3 is often referred to as the coldest ever experienced in this section, certainly during the life of any of the present generation; the coldest day being the 1st of January 1863. This was followed up for a week or so with a sharpness that made one believe there was to be a repetition of the glacial period. Prior to the 1st there was no uncommon coldness in the atmosphere, and many of our people here thought, (as those elsewhere did) that the month of January was to be from fair to middling for mildness; but growing cold and a rapid falling in the thermometer during the night of December 31, dissipated this belief. New Year's day opened with intense coldness, and a fierce wind from the northwest, and it seemed as though the north pole had moved down upon us in good earnest. Not dreaming of such a change in the weather, many of the dwellers here were caught with a small supply of wood; besides this, many of the homes were not in condition to stand a siege from the frost king, with comfort, and many of the stoves in use in the settlement were not fitted for use in this climate. Putting these things together, it was not strange that that particular New Year's day is remembered as a "landmark," and quoted as a measure in time—a prominent date in the history of the place. The cold on that day was severely intense; yet the wind made the weather

more severe and cutting than the thermometer really indicated at that time. In fact we have no date to show that the winter of 1862-3 was so cold as the present one, (1881) with the exception of the one cold day mentioned above, and no doubt that if we had "enjoyed" a severe west wind the other day when the thermometer was dancing around the thirties we would have found the twin of the cold of 1863, with only a few degrees in the downward grade in the thermometer. But we don't get a "wind blizzard" every cold snap, and for this reason are apt to retain the memory of those we do get, for a long, long time. The present winter has been steadily cold; and we have become used to it. The cold of '63 came upon us suddenly and sharp. It was comparatively unexpected. Its "claws" were as sharp as though they had been ground on an iceberg, and polished on a jagged rock, and when it struck it was "from the shoulder," and caught us almost *sans caloute*. But it was cold though! O how cold! Hence the recollection of it.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Although Door county was but sparsely settled at the time of the civil war, she did her share toward suppressing the champions and backers in the cause of seceding Southern States. Not a few men shouldered muskets and made off for the line of conflict, who had taken up wild lands in this vicinity; built log cabins, and therein planted their families in the wilderness. As they left their weeping wives and crying children, the common expression was: "Cheer up! we've had our breakfast—'will take our dinner with us, and be home for supper!" Many a supper time came and went; time rolled on, and years passed by ere the war closed. While the men were off on Dixon's line fighting for the Government, the women and children in Door county were battling with hardships and struggling to keep life in their bodies. It was a common scene in those days to see that sex of the human family that most wear calico, wading in the deep snows of winter gathering wood to burn; chopping down the large forest trees, clearing, and making preparations to farm. Cattle fed on the tender twigs of tree tops, and in most cases the women had to do the felling of the trees. The hardships were general, and each one carried their portion of the burden. With the wife courage was kept up by the thought of the joys that would take place when her husband returned! With the husband thoughts of making those at home happy, was the beacon light that guided him through drudgery and long years of war. In 1865 the war closed, but a number of Door county's noblest sons returned not—powder and lead was their death warrant, and Southern

THE WINTER OF 1880-1.

Inasmuch as the winter of 1880-1 has been such a remarkable one, we deem it but just to make some record of it for future reference. November 17th, 1880, the steam ferry Ark, that plies between Sturgeon Bay and Bay View, made its last trip for the season. On the morning of the 18th foot passengers could cross the bay. By many, a "break-up" was looked for, but the weather continued "snug," and in a couple of days teams crossed with perfect safety. On Sunday, November 21st, Scofield & Co.'s tug *Leatham*, from Chicago, plowed down the bay, turning up from 4 to 6 inches of new blue ice. Five days later, or on Friday, 26th, the Messrs. Spears tugs *Gregory*, from Chicago, and *H. N. Martin*, worked their way to Sturgeon Bay village by way of the canal. The *Gregory* took the lead in breaking the ice, and opposite Lawrence & Co.'s grist mill she broke new ice 10½ inches thick. Thus it will be seen that nine days after the bay was froze over it wore a crystal covering averaging from 9 to 11 inches. A moderate amount of snow fell from date to date, and though the total was but from 3 to 4 inches, sleighing was excellent. December and January were nice winter months—the snow fall light, but the weather cold and steady. In February the weather was very changeable—mercury ranging from high to low. Snow, rain, and sunshine often being the make-up of a single day. Sunday, February 27th was the severest storm ever experienced in this county—not because particularly of the heavy fall of snow, but the immense drifts. For eleven days (from Saturday February 27th, to Wednesday, March 9th,) no Green Bay mails were received—so extensively were the roads blocked. March 20th another blizzard swept the country, and if possible further blocked the roads. The Green Bay mail was again behind time four days. Fair weather again smiled on this section, and the lumbermen that had broke camp, went back to the woods. Once more the winter broke out in fresh spots, and the clouds that had scattered and disappeared, came back loaded with the "beautiful" and dumped a coating of snow several inches deep all over the northwest. In length, breadth and thickness the winter of 1880-1 is without parallel for forty years. Navigators will remember it for the snow storms and drift ice off our coasts. The interior will recall the heavy snows with which it so long blocked their streets and roads. Railroad men will speak of the like impediments it threw in their way, and the poorer classes will shiver at the mention of the acute sufferings it caused them. But most memorable will it be to meteorologists, as marked by the most

extensive area of intense cold ever recorded in the United States.

Regarding the fall of snow, there is a very wide gap between statements. In the northern part of the county the fall of snow was heavier than in the southern portion. In the southern part the deepest snow was about three feet four inches on a level, and in the northern part about four feet—the average perhaps being three and a half feet on a level in the woods. Snow drifts from six to fifteen feet were not uncommon scenes. But putting it at the heighest it was a light touch when compared with some other sections of the State and northwest.

It is now the first of April, and there is still two feet of snow on the level in the woods. However, it is evident that winter is relaxing her icy grasp, and ere another four weeks roll by we may well expect the arrival of the much-longed-for spring.

CORRECTIONS.

On pages 56 we give some facts concerning "The Town of Chamber's Island," that was organized in 1859. The records show that it was disorganized in the same year, but further investigation goes to show that it remained a town for nearly ten years.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Page 113.—Though first organized in 1865, the first County Fair was not held untill 1869.

COLD WINTER, Page 99.—The old settlers disagree concerning the "cold winter," some stating that it was the winter of '62-3, while others are "sure it was '63-4."



soil covered their bones! The iron tongue of a bell did not mark the event, but the human tongue of a Northern wife yet quivers in remembrance, and tears enough have been shed to moisten the baked dust that covers graves a thousand miles away! The soft southern breeze that sways the wild grass over a father's grave, fans the brow and lifts the curls that cluster around the head of fatherless daughters in Door county! But nature commands all things, and by the same law she invigorates life, destroys an existence. The sorrowing bird sings just as sweetly after grief, and the human family is of like nature. * * * A number of the men who enlisted from this county returned, and still reside here, being among the most respectable citizens. They are quite old now, and in some instances their hair has turned as white as the record of St. John. Long may they live to enjoy the blessings of peace in a Union they helped to preserve!

THE GREAT FIRE OF 1871.

The year 1871 will long be remembered in the annals of Door county—in fact in the history of the whole Northwest. The year was one of unusual destruction throughout the country—the loss was pretty evenly divided between the mishaps of water and fire. On the lakes hundreds of lives was swallowed up by the mighty waves, and vessel wrecks were strewn at intervals from Chicago to Buffalo. On terra firma, forest fires raged most furiously—particularly was this the case in north-eastern Wisconsin. The fire was general, but Door, Kewaunee, and Oconto counties suffered most, although a corner of Brown county received quite a severe blister. As this brief history is but a local affair, we shall particularly give facts of the fire that was encircled within the limits of this county.

The main reason why the fire was so destructive was on account of the long and continued drouth. Previous to '71 no extensive drouths had visited this section. Refreshing and growing rains were as regular as the planting seasons. But in 1871 irregularity took the place of regularity, and cultivated lands became parched and cracked—as is often the case in treacherous frontier States. The great loss of life was much owing to the unsettled state of the county. Ten years ago clearings were small and far between. Those who bought land and had started a farm were generally men of meager means. Not a few settled upon homesteads, with their pocket-books much contracted for want of dollars. Under these circumstances it could not be expected that rapid progress would or could be made in as heavily timbered a country as this was. Many of the settlers, in hewing a farm from the forest, had to

"eat it as they went." That is, when they cut a tree, they worked it up into shingles, shaved out by hand, split it into boalts, barrel staves, or some other marketable product. The marketing or hauling was generally done on rude carts, drawn by cows, and oxen, and when close pinched, by man and wife. The little jag or load was traded for groceries and supplies, which were carted home and sustained life while more trees were felled and worked into marketables. Thus was the progress of settling and clearing a farm in Door county from 1855 to a decade later. True, when the year 1871 dawned, the settlers had made considerable progress, and let a good deal of the light of civilization into the dense forests, but the deprivation and hardships they had to contend with for long years, made their progress slow, and they were entirely unprepared—not being protected from forest fires by large clearings. With clearings small, and far between, imagine the position of the settlers that were in what is now known as the "burned district!" Up from the highways that were usually moist—yes, muddy—rose huge columns of dust, looking like smoke or clouds; swamps and marshes that for years before were covered with water, were traversable in 1871.

It is a hard matter to get at the origin of the fire, for the blaze was general. The first start might have been lit from sparks of some land clearer's log heaps; or the smouldering coals of some camp fire might have been fanned into a blaze by the wind. Once started, and with the whole country as combustible as a powder magazine, no other result could be looked for than was experienced. By the middle of September matters really looked serious. The swamps were on fire; corduroys and wood structures were burning, and fences being reduced to ashes. No rain came, but the fire serpent kept rapidly crawling forward and covering the bosom of the forest! So intense were the flames that the running fire burned out the heart of large maples, and the sturdy old trees that had held out against all assaults for a century or more, toppled over and added fuel to the flames. Gnawing at the roots, and feeding on the tops of the trees, the fire spread miles each day. The whole atmosphere, for many miles around, was oppressive to inhale. At night the sight was disheartening. The whole heavens, around the horizon were aglow, and the dark red, as seen through the smoky atmosphere, seemed to be an indicator of some great calamity soon to take place. Days went by, and the settlers fought the fire and saved their property as best they could. Saturday, October 7th, the fire took a new start and brisked up, but in a few hours lulled again, and hopes were entertained that the worst was over. Sunday, (or "sad day," as it was afterward termed)

October 8th, the morning dawned with no perceptible change. In the afternoon the wind was quite fresh, and continued brisk until late in the evening, when there was a sudden change. The wind had evidently gone to rest, as is frequently the case in summer time—but there seemed to be something unnatural about the stillness! In a few minutes there came a gust of wind, followed by a loud roaring. Here (Sturgeon Bay) the night was dark, but toward the west and south-west (the direction from which came the roaring) dense clouds were noticeable. Then a flame shot up, and the heavens seemed to be on fire! Flames were visible but a few minutes, and traveled with great velocity in a southerly direction. After the first large flash or flame, a glow was visible, but at times almost hid by the huge columns of black smoke. The terrific roaring of the wind at a distance, together with the noise of falling timber caused the stoutest hearts to flutter. The night was made more hideous by the startling cries of birds, flying frantically in all directions. Time dragged on, and morning dawned. During Monday reports of distress came in from all portions of the country. North of Sturgeon Bay the fire had done much damage, but to the Westward, in Neshewa and portions of Gardner townships, a tornado had passed through, dealing death and destruction on every hand—a little place known as Williamsonville, was completely wiped out of existence, but on Monday evening a drenching rain set in which lasted for several hours, and completely stayed the further progress of the great fire of 1871.

Tuesday, October 10th, in company with several others, the writer of this sketch started for the "tornado district," with a mule team well loaded with supplies for the destitute ones. The road was filled with burnt, and burning trees and at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon a distance of only four miles had been made toward Williamsonville. It was evident that to get the team to Williamsonville (six miles distant) would consume the time of at least another day; hence a portion of the crowd loaded themselves with what they could carry, and set out on foot, while the team re-traced its steps. The journey was dreadful! The odor of wild birds and animals, together with that of hogs, cattle and horses that had been roasted alive, mingled with the dense smoke of burning timber, was almost stifling! Some portions of the road were blocked with trees nine deep—burning and smouldering, making the journey both slow and difficult. Williamsonville was finally reached—the sight was the most horrible imaginable! Dead bodies were strewn in all directions, and most all burned beyond recognition. Something like thirty-five bodies lay in one heap! Some had one or both legs burned off; another was

an arm, while still another had the head or other parts burned to a crisp—men, women, and children composing the pile. The fleshy substance that remained uncharred, was cooked through, and when moved would fall into pieces! Added to the most affecting sight, was the almost unbearable odor that arose from the burned bodies that had been moistened by the drenching rain! Nearly ten years have elapsed since that terrible sight, yet it is as fresh in memory to-day as the date it was witnessed—the great black trees stand out now as visionary mourning statues as they stood in reality October 11th, '71.

Williamsonville was a little settlement established by the Messrs. Williamson, in the dense forest a few miles South of Little Sturgeon—the manufacture of shingles being the main pillar upon which rested the foundation for forming the settlement. A mill, store, boarding house, large barn, blacksmith shop, eight dwelling houses, and minor buildings made up the settlement—all of which were reduced to ashes. From 76 to 80 persons were in the settlement at the time of the fire, and all perished in the flames except seventeen. Out of eleven of the Williamson family, but two escaped—Thomas and his mother. We interviewed several of the survivors, and all told, in substance, one and the same story. The clearing of Williamsonville was small—some six or seven acres. For a week or two they had been fighting the flames, and setting back-fires, “and began to feel pretty safe.” In the evening a heavy puff of wind came, leveling trees in all directions; and what seemed to be the reflection of a big fire bounded up in the south, or south-west. Then came another heavy gust of wind, and with it a sheet of fire that rolled along over the tree tops; then sparks came down as large and thick as rain drops. In a few minutes the buildings were all on fire, and the strife was to save life instead of property. A general rush was made for the vacant part of the clearing, known as the potato-patch. It was there that the thirty-five dead lay in one heap, and it was within ten feet of where lay the thirty-five that the old lady Williamson sat with a wet blanket over her, and was saved. A woman whose head rested against the lower part of Mrs. Williamson’s blanket, was roasted to death. Thomas Williamson was saved by wrapping himself in a wet blanket, and rooting face downward, into an old ash-bed. Out of the seven that got into the well, two perished. Beside the human lives that were lost, sixteen out of seventeen horses, and five out of six oxen burned to death, beside some forty hogs, etc. One of the most shocking reports, was concerning two men that endeavored to kill themselves by pounding their head against a stump, while they were fairly roasting!

Re-tracing the tracks from Williamsonville to Sturgeon Bay, the first place where the buildings were still standing, and where there was any signs of life, was Mr. Daley's place—a distance of five or more miles. From Daley's to town a number were burned. In fact, a vast amount of property throughout Nasewaupée township was licked up and carried out of existence by the fire, and a number of lives were lost. Gardner, Union, Brussels, Forestville and Clay Banks townships also were severely scorched, and the lives of some of the inhabitants were saved by digging holes deep in the earth, and then crawling into the pits. The scenes that followed in the path traveled by the fire and tornado, beggars all description, and one might as well break off citing incidents first as last, for thousands had a hand in the battle, and each one saw or experienced some particular thing that the others did not. Although the timber districts of the whole North-eastern part of the State were more or less ruined by the fires, the tornado dealt its heaviest blow at Williamsonville, this county; Robinsonville, Brown county; Sugar Creek, Peshtigo, Menekaunee, and Marinette, Oconto county. It was estimated that in the circuit about 7,500 persons were rendered homeless. The catastrophe not only resulted in great loss to life, buildings, roads and fences, but some of the best farming lands were burned to barrenness.

But as sunshine follows storm, so did humanity soothe the blistered, feed the hungry, and clothe the naked. From all over the State—from nearly every State—even from Europe came assistance, and by mixing the assistance with hardships, the unfortunates "pulled through." To-day, those who have not passed from earth, are standing on their own feet; comfort surround them, and the meat they eat is sweetened by the bitter experience they endured in by-gone years.

MYSTERIES.

THE SUNKEN ISLAND.

From Mrs. Josephine Graham we learn some particulars concerning the so-called "sunken island" in the vicinity of *Port du Morts* (Death's Door). Mrs. Graham states that the Island was situated in Lake Michigan, about five miles South east of Rock Island, and known as "Little Gull," because of its whiteness and appearance of a gull at long range. The Island was irregular in shape—being about fifty feet in width by one hundred feet in length; was entirely a formation made of small stones—ranging from the size of a walnut to rocks weighing several pounds. By no means was the Island a place of vegetation, for not even grass grew upon it. In the sum-

mer of 1846 or '47 Mr. Graham built a fish shanty or house on "Little Gull," to be handier to his nets that were set "outside" (which phraze means that the nets were set out in the lake several miles from Rock Island). Into the small fish palace, on the island of sea pebbles, Mrs. Graham went and cooked for her husband during the summer months, but as fall approached and Old Michigan began to froth, the inhabitants of Little Gull returned to Rock Island, where *terra firma* was more extended. The next season Little Gull was too small to even "squat" on—having diminished a good deal during the winter. It continued to grow smaller each year, and long years ago disappeared below the surface of the water. Then the spot was referred to as the "outside shoal." Still the work of "going down" continued, and small sail crafts, of light draft could navigate over the shoal. A few years ago the water over the shoal was of a depth sufficient to hide the appearance of a shoal, and a large steamer suffered a heavy loss by grounding on the bar. To-day the once dry island is covered by fathoms of water. By the superstitious it is claimed that the disappearance of Little Gull Island is a mystery, and that the neighboring Islands have also settled a number of feet. Land marks prove the latter statement untrue, while the mystery connected with the "sunken Island" does not seem to be difficult to solve. The fact that the little island was entirely formed of small stones—unquestionably heaped up by the sea—it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that the same power that rolled the stones up, could also level or roll them down again.

THE BERTHOLF MYSTERY.

Among other incidents connected with the early history of the county, was the mysterious disappearance of one H. B. Bertholf in August 1857. Messrs. Bertholf and D. H. Rice (better known as judge Rice) entered into partnership for the purpose of cutting and shipping cedar, such as fence posts, telegraph poles, railroad ties, etc., and had purchased quite a large tract of land a little South of Rowley's Bay, where they were to build a pier, and go into the business—on an extensive scale, as it was deemed in those days. Mr. Rice was at the proposed field of operation, awaiting the arrival of Mr. Bertholf, who was on his way (a foot) with the necessary funds for starting the enterprise. After leaving Sturgeon Bay, no definite traces of his whereabouts have ever been ascertained, though at about that date a man stopped at Clark's fisheries at Whitefish Bay, and some of the old settlers are of the belief that the man was Bertholf. But if such is the case, the mystery is as profound as ever, for there all traces end. In the *Green Bay Advocate*, dated October 29th, 1857, the following

letter appears, as correspondence from this vicinity:

"On Monday, the 24th of August last, Mr. H. Bertholf, whose family reside in Kenosha, left Sturgeon Bay to go to Bailey's Harbor, on the lake shore, since which time he has not been seen or heard of by his friends. He started to go from Sturgeon Bay across the portage to the Lake Shore, intending to go by that way, stopping the same night at Whitefish Bay, and go on to Bailey's Harbor the next morning. The men at I. S. Clark's fishing station, at Whitefish Bay, have some recollection of a man stopping at their shanty about the 24th of August, and their description in part corresponds with Mr. Bertholf, but after canvassing the matter over carefully with them, it is considered very doubtful about that man being Mr. Bertholf, and many here have come to the conclusion that he has not been seen since he left Sturgeon Bay on the 24th of August.

The first intimation the people here had of his disappearance, was the arrival of his son at Sturgeon Bay in the latter part of September in quest of his father, the family becoming alarmed for his safety, not having heard from him since he left home in August. A search was at once instituted by the son, who visited every settlement along the Lake Shore from Sturgeon Bay to Rowley's Bay, but with the exception of the above mentioned supposition of his having been seen at Whitefish Bay, no traces of him could be found. He was known at all the settlements and was expected along by several people, but no one had seen him, and the son returned to Sturgeon Bay.

Rumors were afloat of the sudden disappearance of a gang of fishermen from a point on the Lake Shore where Mr. B. must have passed, and several of the citizens at Sturgeon Bay, with the son, went over to investigate it, which resulted in the fact that the fishermen did not arrive here for a week after Mr. Bertholf should have passed their camp.

Since then Mr. F. Robinson, son-in-law of Mr. B., has, with the assistance of many of the people of Door county, been searching the shore and the woods without success. A reward of \$600 has been offered by the city of Kenosha for the recovery of his body and the apprehension of the murderers, should he have met with foul play. The whole matter is still involved in profound mystery—whether he has been murdered or met with an accident in the woods, is a question yet to be solved. He was known to have had considerable money about him to enter lands which he was then going to select, but this knowledge, it is believed, was confined to but very few of his friends.

Mr. Bertholf was widely known in this region, as having been connected with Gardner's mill at Pensaukee, and for the two last years has had charge of Bradley's mill at Sturgeon Bay. Since Mr. Robinson left, the search in the woods has been continued without success, but all here still hope that the body may yet be recovered, and if he has been murdered, the perpetrators of the horrible crime brought to justice.

Dated Sturgeon Bay, Oct. 24th, 1857.

Early in the fall of 1879 a skeleton was found in P. G. Hibbard's clearing, town of Jacksonport. The bones were unearthed a few rods from the lake, near the creek running through the north end of Jacksonport. Being more or less decomposed, it was evident that the skeleton was aged, and the Bertholf affair was at once brought to notice. The more the matter was talked over the stronger public opinion grew in the belief that it was the remains of the man that mysteriously disappeared in that vicinity in 1857. Bertholf had in his head some filled teeth, but all search (after the finding of the skeleton) for such minor parts, was without effect. One day a year later, or in 1880, after a heavy rain, Mr. Hibbard happened to be near the place in his clearing where the skeleton was found, and thought he would take a look at the place of excavation. The soil was sandy, and the rain had wrinsed and exposed many small bones, and among them Mr. H. found several teeth; one of them hollowed out, and looked as if it had been filled some time years before. After further search he found a small lead bullet—bruised, and badly blackened with age. The last two finds were sufficient to convince Mr. H. that the skeleton found was that of Mr. Bertholf, and that he had met his death by foul play. On either side of the creek used to be a dense thicket, and Mr. Hibbard is of the opinion that Bertholf was about to cross the creek, when he was shot in the back, robbed, thrown into a hollow, and his remains covered with sand or earth. It is also stated that the watch Bertholf used to carry, found its way to a Michigan pawn shop, and was afterward recognized. At any rate, by many the belief is strong that the skeleton found was none other than that of the man Bertholf who so mysteriously disappeared twenty-three years ago. Further than supposition, the mystery is unsolved, and still sleeps on with the multitude of unknowns.

THE PRESS.

The organization of the county; townships within its borders, and many incidents, etc., have been narrated in preceding chapters of this sketch, and we now turn our attention to the advancement and improvements of the county. In the latter part of this nineteenth century, the press stands on one of the pillars upon which rests the first principle of civilization, and it is the press that acts as a lever to start the great balance wheel which steadies the public mind; keeps in motion mechanical man, and drives the business of the world! Hence, we will first mention the press, in chronicling the advancements.

The first newspaper published within the limits of Door county, was the *Door County Advocate*, established March 22d, 1862, and published by Joseph Harris, Sr., and a Mr. McCord. A short time afterward Mr. Harris assumed the sole control of the paper. The subscription price was then, as now, \$1.50 per year. A copy dated December 29th, 1864, is at hand. At the "mast head" is printed: "Joseph Harris, Editor; W. L. Abbott, Local Editor." The paper was a five-column folio, well filled with news, and made particularly interesting by a column article headed "Savannah Captured." In 1866 Mr. Henry (better known as Harry Harris) purchased an interest in the paper, and it was then published by J. & H. Harris. Under their supervision the paper was enlarged to its present size—a seven column folio. In April 1875, Mr. Frank Long, who had been in the office from boyhood, purchased the *Advocate*, and is its present owner. The journal, from its foundation, has been considered, in politics, a Republican organ. Since established, the *Advocate* has received from the county, for printing, \$14,915.93.

In 1873, October 24th, the *Expositor* was established by Pinney & Co. It was a four-column, eight page quarto, and opened up newsy, with the brightness of a sunbeam in a clear summer's morn. It was Independent in politics—in fact, the paper was given encouragement by men of all parties, irrespective of party; it being deemed that a second paper was greatly needed in Door county. After a time, Mr. Geo. Pinney became the sole proprietor, and in 1876 the paper was a Democratic sheet, supporting "Tilden and Reform." In May, 1877, the paper changed hands—and was bought by its present owner, Chas. I. Martin, a young man residing in the county from boyhood, and who was the first "printer's devil" in the office. With the changing of proprietors came a difference of opinion, and the paper stepped back to its first love, viz: Independent—in religion favoring no particular creed, and in politics heeding no party lines. In the election of 1880 the *Expositor* published all three tickets and platforms, but personally, the editor favored Weaver & Chambers; on local affairs the journal championed the principles of men, not party. In June, 1880, the *Expositor* was changed in make-up to the present style, an eight column folio, equipped with a new and improved newspaper press, engraved heading, new type, etc., and is much the largest paper published in the county. Since established, the *Expositor* has received from the county, for printing, \$2,679.23—competition, of course, reducing printing rates.

In early days the basis for running a newspaper in Door county was somewhat different from the present data. Then

a muskrat skin, or owl wing would pay for a good sized advertisement, while a cord of rotten green wood dumped in front of the office door stood for two years subscription. The former practice is no longer a standard, but the latter barbarious act has been continued up to the present day of civilization. A score of years ago, as now, delinquent tax lists, sheriff and mortgage sales kept newspaper publishers out of the poor house (belonging to the same family as do druggists, doctors, and lawyers)—they live mostly on the misfortunes of the general public.

THE FERRY.

From the time white men first began to traverse Door county, the waters of Sturgeon Bay have occupied the attention of the inhabitants not a little. The bay, before the canal was dug, cut the county nearly in two, and the transportation of men, horses, wagons, etc., from one bank to the other, was a task that consumed time and cost money. As early as 1859 steps were taken to establish a regular ferry line, and the County Board granted a ferry license or charter to E. S. Fuller. The license or charter was drawn, which provided that said Fuller should furnish and keep in repairs sufficient boats and scows for the accommodation of the travelling public. In the spring of 1860 Mr. Fuller started the first regular ferry, fully equipped, and plyed the boats between his lime kiln, on the west side of the bay, and what is now known as the grist mill dock, on the east bank of the bay. For passengers he had the usual style of boats, but for transferring teams, wagons, etc., the craft was a singular one. It was constructed of two large canoes, which ran parallel, and were fastened together with large beame, covered with close planking. It is stated that this ingenious structure worked well, and was a good transport for teams and articles of considerable weight; and it towed much easier than the usual scow model. The rates of fare were: team and wagon, 50 cents; foot passengers, 10 cents. Mr. Fuller's charter was for three years.

After Mr. Fuller's charter expired, Mr. E. T. Schjoth was made ferryman, and the landing moved half a mile farther up toward the head of the bay, the ferry running from Schjoth's dock, on the west side of the bay, to what is now the S. B. L. Co.'s dock, on the east bank of the bay—making the passage much shorter than the Fuller route. For carrying teams, Mr. Schjoth used the ordinary build of scows, and when a team was transferred passengers were expected to lend a helping hand on the mammoth oars that moved the scows—the usual fare being collected, also. Some years later Mr. Schjoth had a rope stretched across the bay from the east to west bank,

and the scow was taken from one side of the bay to the other by "over-hand pulling" on the rope.

The hand ferrying worked very well for a while, but the increase of travel demanded a faster and more certain means of transfer. Consequently, in 1873 the County Board appointed a committee to draft rules and regulations governing a steam ferry. The rules drawn were: "The ferry is to be kept running at all times during the day, from 5 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., as may be required or necessary; the total rate of fare to be: One span of horses or oxen, wagon and driver, 25 cents; single horse, wagon or buggy, and driver, 20 cents; foot passengers 5 cents." A notice for proposals to build or establish a steam ferry was advertised, but without effect. Finally, in the latter part of the year 1873, Mr. Robert Noble made a proposition to establish a steam ferry, which proposition was accepted by the Board—Mr. Noble to run the ferry and collect as toll the rates given above. A ten years ferry license or charter was given him, and Mr. Schjoth stepped down and out at the close of navigation, 1873. During the winter of '73-'4 the present steam ferry *Ark* was built, and put into commission at the opening of navigation, 1874, and since that date has been a good public servant.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

In the organization of the county, in 1851, the county seat was located at a certain place in the forest, in the vicinity of what is now Bailey's Harbor township. A Mr. Sweet, who had purchased a large tract of land in Bailey's Harbor, was the main worker in getting the county organized, and the county seat located. No doubt that at that time he saw in the dim distance a city covering his lands; the streets long and wide, with large stores and business houses looming up on either side; magnificent county buildings as a background, and himself a bonanza king. * * * Time rolled on, and in two or three seasons Mr. Sweet's property went into the hands of Alexander Mitchel, the well known Milwaukee banker. No steps were taken to carry out the county seat organization, nor were any town or county officers elected. Four or five years afterward, or in November, 1856, the early settlers of Sturgeon Bay (then called Otumba) resolved to carry out the organization, and proceeded to take the legal and necessary course to remove the county seat from Bailey's Harbor to Sturgeon Bay. Messrs. A. G. and W. H. Warren, Joseph Harris, Sr., and John Garland were the main active ones, and they accomplished their purpose. At that time Sturgeon Bay was in its infancy, and the total value of property would not exceed, in dollars, what is now owned by any one of the main companies

now carrying on business here. The "county buildings" were structures that in this day many of our county farmers would not use to shelter cattle, and the jail was a root house. A few years later the building now known as the "old court house" was occupied; a log jail built, and the outfit was considered "pretty comfortable." But with years of use the old court house became uncomfortable, and was too small. In 1878-'9 a new brick court house was built, and now Door county has a building, for its size, not excelled in the State. The jail, however, is, if possible, inferior to the pioneer root house. A decade ago the county officers occupied a humble building, but for their services received a large salary. To-day the true American principle is adopted, and the county officials occupy a magnificent building, but their pay is humble, compared with the salary paid in by-gone years. Sturgeon Bay has grown from a settlement of a handful of inhabitants to a thriving place with a population of an even 1,200 the 1st day of June, 1880. The branches of business carried on in Sturgeon Bay, will be found in the county directory, which appears among the last pages of this book.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Sturgeon Bay Library Association was incorporated by act of the Legislature passed March 17th, 1866. The charter members were D. A. Reed, D. H. Rice, Wm. K. Dresser, George Pinney, G. W. Allen, Joseph Harris, Sr., W. H. Wead, Henry Schuyler, John Garland, and E. M. Squire. The spirit which inspired these charter members no longer inspires their associates and successors. The minutes of the society show that for several years after its incorporation the association held public weekly meetings, at which these pioneers, improved and amused themselves and the country by heavy debates, resolving that "Capital punishment should be abolished," that "Women should vote," that "the President of the United States should be impeached" and that the society was the custodian of the welfare of the country generally. Sometimes when the debate ought to have begun and time was called, if the combatants were not ready to come to the scratch, the assembly did not spend a profitless evening, by any means, but they selected one of their number to read an instructive and entertaining article from one of the numerous patent office reports which then, as now, garnished the shelves of the library. Not only were there debates and select readings, but the exercises were varied by recitations, essays and songs—but no prayers. The interest in those public meetings languished and died out in 1872; or about that time. It was a gradual decline. A few patriotic members however, still hung on and once a year met

and elected themselves officers of the association. By figuring and scraping and appealing to the patriotism of our representatives in congress and at Madison, the shelves of the library were loaded with session laws, messages and documents, blue books, patent office reports and other valuable reading matter until there were over 300 volumes in the library. This entitled the association to receive from the State all books published by authority of the State and, on making the proper application, a full set of Wisconsin reports was added to the library. In 1879 an effort to revive the public meetings of the society was made. There were two entertainments, two fizzles and one smash. It was not for want of an appreciative audience, but for failure on the part of the appointed performers. At present, although there are no public meetings, the library association is thriving. Within a few weeks some 80 new volumes have been added to the library, and the members can now entertain themselves with reading the writings of Irving, Hawthorne, Scott, Holland, George Elliott and many other standard authors. Any one can become a permanent member of the society by paying three dollars in cash or by donating three dollars worth of books,—or a temporary member by paying a smaller sum according to the time and depositing the value of the book drawn. The society has in its treasury about seventy dollars which will shortly be invested in books.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Notwithstanding the many obstacles that confronted, and made farm progress slow with the pioneer settlers, every year added more acres of tillable land to each farmer's clearing, and by 1865 Door county began to "look up" as an agricultural district. It was in November 1865, that the Door county Agricultural Society was organized under the provisions of Chapter 80, of the revised statutes for the year 1858. The headquarters of the Society were at Sturgeon Bay, the county seat.

To be sure, the first exhibition in '66 was not a "mammoth affair," but what there was it was good, and the Society was placed square upon its feet. For some years afterwards the fairs grew finely, and a general interest was taken—farmers bringing in their big squashes, luscious watermelons, fine wheat, good corn, choice varieties of oats, barley and rye, new and productive kinds of potatoes, hardy and well adapted fruits of all kinds, while the excellent quality of Door county maple sugar sweetened the whole affair. The useful housewife ornamented the hall with elegant bed quilts, warm mittens, and an excellent display of all kinds of needle work. Young maidens of sweet sixteen championed and made close competition for exhibiting the best loaves of bread. In fact,

the flower of usefulness bloomed promiscuously all over the county, and every one seemed anxious to sow a larger amount of the seed each succeeding year. Finally a fair exhibition of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine could be seen at the annual meeting of the Door County Agricultural Society. Then skilled work began to be placed on exhibition, and mechanical ingenuity stood prominent in the general display. Progress moved on, and small prizes were awarded for speed horses owned in the county, and making a reasonable record at the Fair trots. Various difficult and amusing feats were introduced, and prizes awarded to "those who came out top of the heap." In fact, Door county Fairs became quite popular with the general public, and the outlook for permanency was being well grounded.

But alas, that injurious element (jealousy) that gnaws at the vitals, and when once rooted will poison any public organization, began to get a good hold and grew in the Agricultural Society. Then politics—which in local affairs, is cursed and foxy—began to work indirectly at the Fairs, and the annual meetings began to contract, experience cramps of disorganization, and in 1880 no fair was held.

However, there has always been a few old "true blues," and it is to be hoped that they will exert themselves to the utmost the coming season, and again set the Agricultural Society back on its foundation. Once again fastened on the wheels of progress, the Fair could be made better than ever; united action, floated on the wings of "pull together," would revive the Agricultural Society, with honor to the people and credit to the county.

CHURCHES AND LODGES.

With the advancement of the county, the different religious denominations began to do missionary work at various parts of the county. At as early date as 1853 and '54 gospel preaching was not unfrequent. To-day nearly every settlement in the county has one or more churches. At the present time the Roman Catholic creed undoubtedly has a larger following than all other churches combined. The different churches in the Scandinavian tongue have a large membership, while the Methodist, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist, Episcopal, Lutheran, etc., have many supporters.

LODGES.

The first lodge or secret society of importance that was established in the county was that of the "Good Templars" in 1864, with headquarters at Sturgeon Bay. It was a temperance institution, which became vigorous and grew in membership for several years. Then discord began to take the place of

peace, and a second lodge was established—but personal strife instead of temperance was the main work of the majority of the leaders, and the usual result of wrangling came—both lodges defuncted. A lodge was also organized at Fish Creek, but it followed the path of the Sturgeon Bay lodges.

In 1878 a "Temple of Honor" lodge was started, which was another champion of temperance. For a time the Temple flourished, but before the year 1878 drew to a close, the Temple of Honor, as an organization in Sturgeon Bay, had collapsed, and was no more.

In 1878 the Henry S. Baird Lodge of F. & A. M. was started in Sturgeon Bay. Also the Order of the Sons of Hermann. Both organizations are in a flourishing condition, and gaining members.

AMUSEMENTS.

Even as far back as when salt and potatoes was the only eatables "those the best off" in Door county could get, amusements were not lost sight of. True, broadcloth clothes, stand-up collars, dyed mustaches, gold-plated watch chains and twenty-five cent diamond rings were not so commonly worn by gentlemen as in these modern days; neither did the ladies wear so many silk dresses, false hair, jewelry, and put on manners as do many of the piano thumpers of to-day, but for real fun, the men who wore blue and brown overalls, coupled with ladies donned with dresses of home made cloth the "old times" but twenty in number could kick more enjoyment out of the same number of hours than a whole regiment of 1880 society—a dollar molasses pull had a greater amount of sweetness in it than a hundred dollar party of this decade.

But with the change of date comes modification in amusement. The "shin dig" has been changed to a "social ball," or "grand hop;" a "gathering for a sing" to a "sociable;" "back-door exercise" to a "circus," where the clown sings foolish pieces, and the audience pronounce it "grand;" etc. But such is modern improvement! and we all take a hand in it—the old and young; from all nations and localities—Door county not being an exception.

However, lumbering is carried on quite extensively in the county yet, and in the lumbering camps the amusement is more of the "old time style," and really our lumbermen find life in the woods far pleasanter than those unused to that sort of business generally believe it to be; but those who have been initiated, and have spent a winter or two among the pines long to go into camp again when the logging season commences. True, they have to work hard, both early and late, but then there is a lot of fun in this kind of life that can be found no

where else, and those who have once enjoyed it are always anxious to do so some more. It is a kind of jolly free life, which, when once tasted, is not soon forgotten and is always enjoyable. Instead of being a dull life—filling the boys with *ennui*, and disgust, it is the very reverse—life, fun and frolic intensified with a variety that does not clog or flag. The hard labor of the day gives a greater zest for the music, songs, games and dances of the evening and these in turn bring rest to the weary laborer, and sweet sleep that restores the strength and elasticity to the body and mind, and preparing them for the next day's labor. This goes on day after day and evening, through the winter, and makes the boys long for the return of the logging season. None but those who have been there know the pleasure and benefit of a good dance, at least one evening in a week, in the logging camps. The boys will work the better for it, and be anxious to come again. Like the natives of the West India Isles who rise early and commence work that daylight may come, the loggers will put in their time with greater energy under the belief that the week will roll 'round quicker than when time hangs heavily on their hands for the want of something exciting. So they push forward their work that they may have a good rollicking dance on Saturday night. In this way all interested are benefitted, and the winter passes off profitably as well as pleasant.

THE CANAL.

Of public improvements, the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal is the most important and costly within the boundaries of Door county. By Chapter 365 of private and local laws, of Wis. for 1864, the present Canal Company was incorporated. It names William B. Ogden, Freeland B. Gardner, Thomas H. Beebe, Jesse Spaulding and A. E. Goodrich, of Chicago, Alexander Mitchell, Anson Eldred and Daniel Wells, of Milwaukee, Joseph Harris and George Bennett, of Sturgeon Bay, A. P. Lyman, of Sheboygan, Charles D. Robinson, Henry S. Baird, George Strong, Andrew E. Elmore, H. F. Waring, Jas. S. Baker, and F. S. Schettler, of Green Bay, W. M. Whitcomb and Uri Balcom, of Oconto, Edwin C. French, of Peshtigo, Andrew Reed, of Depere, Richard S. Fay, of Boston, George P. Smith, of Philadelphia, Elisha Riggs, of Washington, D. C., J. S. Speirgelberg and David Magie, of New York, Elias Gill, of Hartford, and Wm. G. McMaster, of Lockport, as incorporators of the company, and confers on them the usual powers of body-corporate. The act also names William B. Ogden, F. B. Gardner, Thomas H. Beebe, Joseph Harris, George Bennett, Alexander Mitchel, Charles D. Robinson, H. S. Baird, W. M. Whitcomb,

Anson Eldred, and Andrew Reid, as the first Board of Directors, with power to elect one of their number President, and to hold till their successors are elected and qualified. The same act repealed Chapter 129 of private and local laws of 1856, and Chapter 237 of private and local laws of 1858,—acts passed to incorporate the Sturgeon Bay Canal Company, in pursuance of which nothing seems to have been done.

By an act of Congress, approved April 10th, 1866, 200,000 acres of government land, lying nearest the canal, in Wisconsin, were ceded by the United States to the State, to aid in the construction of the breakwater, harbor and ship canal. On the 4th of October, following, the Directors met at Milwaukee, and organized the Canal Company by the election of Wm. B. Ogden as president, and Joseph Harris as secretary and treasurer.

Nothing further seems to have been done till the winter of 1868. By an act of the Legislature approved March 5th, 1868, the lands and franchises granted to the State were accepted, subject to the restrictions, terms and conditions contained in the grant from Congress. By the same act, and for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the grant, the lands, (not the franchises,) were conferred upon the Canal & Harbor Company, subject, also, to the same restrictions, terms and conditions. By the terms of this act, the Company were to cause the route to be surveyed and established, to prepare a plan for the construction of the canal, and a diagram thereof, to be approved by the Governor, and filed with the Secretary of State. The Company were then to proceed to construct the canal in conformity with the plan and diagram, and to receive the lands, a fourth at a time, as the work be advanced, in payment therefor. The State was to be reimbursed for any expenses it might incur in protecting the lands or otherwise. The act, taken in connection with the subsequent acts of the Company, is in the nature of a contract, whereby the Company agree to build the canal for the State, and to take the lands in full payment therefor.

About 1870 the project for a narrow gauge railroad to Sturgeon Bay from Fond du Lac was agitated, and the Legislature of that year passed an act authorizing the Canal Company to consolidate with the railroad company, then recently chartered; but nothing ever came of it.

The canal project slept till 1871, when a new shoot was taken. Congress this year made an appropriation, and authorized the Secretary of War to cause to be made a survey, maps, and an estimate of the cost of the proposed canal and harbor. A new survey was made by Capt. Casgrain, since engineer of

the Company. The old route, which had been surveyed and the timber cut out by private contribution, was abandoned, and the present route of the canal established. Since then the government has taken charge of the harbor and break waters, leaving the canal only, for the Company to construct. But still nothing, of consequence, was done towards building the canal. The time had not come.

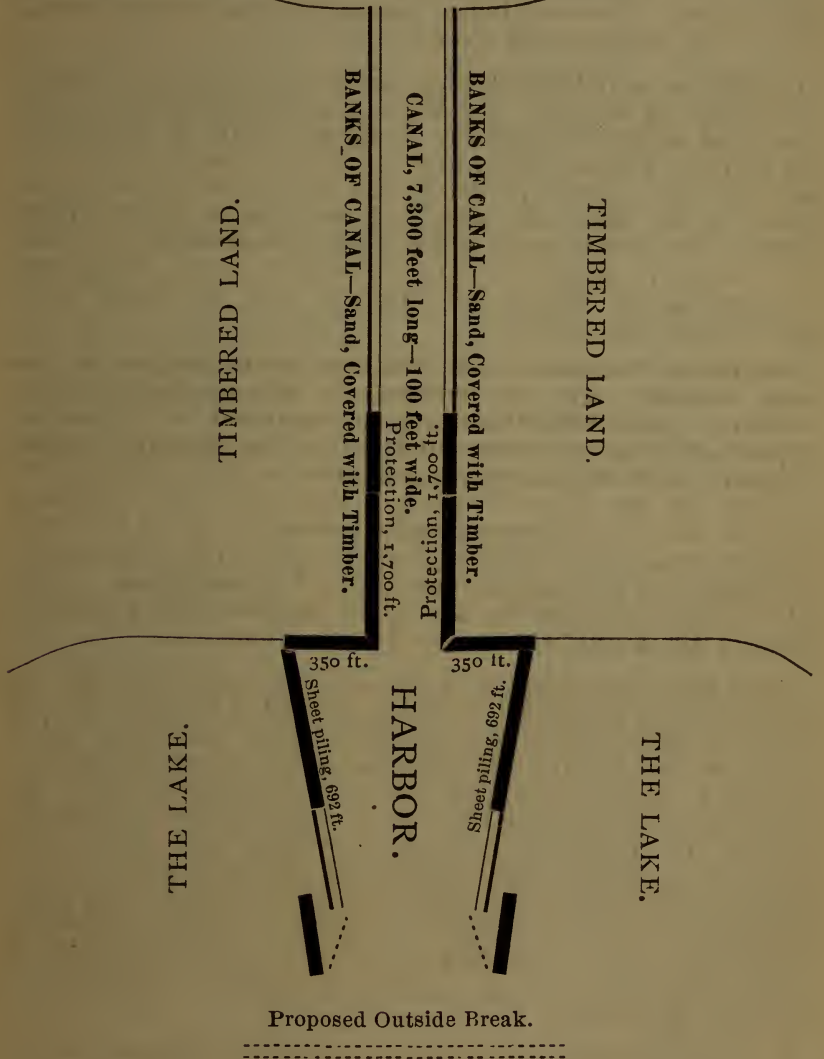
In 1873 the Legislature authorized the Company to mortgage the lands as security for the bonds of the Company to the amount of \$350,000, which the Company were to negotiate, and thereby procure funds to construct the canal. The mortgage and bonds were prepared, and the matter placed in the hands of the financial agent of the Company; but, either because the bonds could not be sold, or because of the panic the Company thought it could do better to wait, or for some other reason, the matter fell through, and no funds were derived from this source.

Meanwhile "trespass funds" had been accumulating in the State treasury, the net proceeds of which belonged to the Company. Some \$40,000 had thus accumulated, when, in the summer of 1872, with these funds and others furnished by the Company, work was actually begun, and continued till the fall of 1873. On the 7th of October, of that year, the Company received the Governor's certificate that one fourth of the work had been done. This entitled them to one fourth of the grant, and after some time spent in procuring a construction of the act of 1868, and in getting the lands appraised, one fourth, in value, of the grant was conveyed to the Company.

From that time forward, with occasional interruptions, the work has been continued with commendable energy. On the Fourth of July, 1878, was celebrated at this place the union of the waters of Lake Michigan and Sturgeon Bay by way of the canal. During the past season, the summer of 1880, the canal was much used by light draft vessels, and by the larger craft in the lumber trade on their return trips. Already the Company has received three-fourths of the land, and a good share of fourth quarter of the work has been done. The prospect now is that the close of the season of 1881 will find the work completed, furnishing a safe and convenient outlet to the lakes for the vast and rapidly increasing commerce of Northern Wisconsin.

From the following diagram an idea can be obtained of the improvement—representing both the Canal and Harbor. The black, or heavy rulling, is to represent the bank protection and sheet piling.

WATERS OF STURGEON BAY.



The Harbor, when completed, will be one of the best on Lake Michigan, and only second to Chicago Harbor. The Har-

bor is to be dredged out to an average depth of 16 feet; will be 800 feet wide at the mouth of the canal, 1,200 feet long to the crib protection, with an entrance into the basin of 235 feet. The breaks are cribs, filled with stone, and act as "wings" for protection against the sea. The dotted lines is to be pile work, which will allow the sea or swell to pass through, instead of rolling on into the basin or Harbor.

From the Chief Engineer, Wm. T. Casgrain, we learn that the total amount of earth removed or excavated (to the date of the close of navigation 1880), in the canal and including dredging required to fill in back of the docking and revetment, is 1,005,648 cubic yards;

| | |
|--|--------------|
| The Cost of Excavation being..... | \$229,867.32 |
| Cost of Docking, Revetment, Ditching and Clearing..... | 24,113.71 |
| Services and Sundry Expenses of Civil Engineer's Department..... | 37,480.66 |
| Grand Total..... | \$291,461.69 |

On the Harbor of Refuge, at the Lake entrance of the canal, the Government has appropriated \$120,000, and expended to the close of navigation, 1880, \$107,000; leaving \$13,000 on hand to be used on contract not completed. The original estimate of the cost for the Harbor of Refuge, was \$180,000. Therefore, there is yet to be appropriated \$60,000. The present Congress (1881) will probably appropriate \$10,000.

UNCOLORED FACTS.

The following is a true sketch of one of the early settlers now living in Nasewaupée township: Some 18 or twenty years ago a young man and his wife got a forty acre tract of land and set about making a farm. He had little or no capital; but he was full of hope and hard days work, and he went about his work with a full determination to success—and he did. All of our old settlers have a vivid recollection of the hard winter, when most of them were reduced to bread and potatoes for a diet, and some, as they express it, lived on potatoes and salt. Of this last class was the one of whom we write. During that long winter he worked on his lot clearing it up, and cutting cord wood. His diet not containing sufficient substance to sustain his strength as an ordinary farmer's meal would. For continued exertion he used to carry his potatoes into the woods in his pocket, and when hungry would roast and eat them. In this way he worked on, frequently assisted and cheered by his wife. Before spring, these two banked about thirty cords of wood, which they had conjointly drawn down to the shore on a hand sled, besides doing much other work about the place. This is but an instance of what men have been forced to endure in opening up a farm in this county only a few years ago; and he is not alone in suffering hard-

ships, for most of the settlers were on the same level at that time. The pluck which actuated this man has had its reward. To-day he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land with well enclosed fields and good buildings; and cattle and sheep cluster about his barns. In a word, he is a well-to-do farmer.

COUNTY POLITICS.

No history of any county or state is complete without a sketch of its early organization, both geographical and political, and as the former phase of Door county has been given somewhat at length in this work, it is deemed but just to the readers of these sketches to relate the story of the first vote for Governor in the county—the first, so far as any data can be found. The occurrence took place in the fall of 1855. The contest then lay between William A. Barstow, Democrat, (who was a candidate for re-election,) and Coles Bashford, Republican. Up to that time, with the exception of Farewell, Whig, the Governors of the state had been Democratic, and Barstow would have been re-elected but from a large defection in the ranks of his party who believed that his administration had been tainted with “crookedness.” The aid given to this project by the people of Sturgeon Bay may be gathered from the following:—When election day came, whether there was any legal authority for it or not, a board of election was organized in the dining-room of the upper mill boarding house. Here it sat in the cold until the votes around there were polled; and until the conclusion was arrived at that the statutes did not require even a board of election to suffer with cold while on duty for the State, so without adjournment, the members took exercise in the open air and warmed themselves in that way. Having an eye to business as well as pleasure in their walks, they strayed down to the middle mill, and polled the votes there. After warming themselves by the furnace, they again went on their travels—opening the ballot box to all they met on the road. The board next brought up at the lower mill, and getting ready for business in the engine room, the hands belonging to and working around the mill, to the number of about forty, were marched through the room and voted. When this work was completed, the board went back to the place of beginning, stopping by the way to take half a dozen votes of those coming from their work in the woods. It was sundown when the board got back to their starting place; but seeing boatman coming across the bay, they met him at the shore, took his vote, and then returned to the room where the polls were opened, and closed them there. The board then went to a private house to count the votes; and found that Bashford had received a majority of eighty-one votes in a poll of eighty-five or eighty-seven—if our informant's

recollection serves him aright. The votes for Barstow were cast by Frenchmen who asked as a privilege that they might be allowed to vote as their fathers had voted before them—Democratic, and the Republicans knowing, no doubt, that they had a good working majority for Bashford, allowed them to vote as they desired. When the vote was announced the clerk was directed to write up the returns, and present them to the members, next day, for signature, which was done. A messenger was sent from the lower mill to carry the result to Green Bay. From thence it went to Fond du Lac, by private express, where the railroad was “met,” and the “returns” were sent on from there to Madison by mail, and were counted according to the make up. The tickets voted here on that occasion were not what politicians call “straight”—being composed of good men from both parties. In fact, the only strictly party ticket used that day were those voted by the Frenchmen spoken of above, the balance of that kind of literature being stowed away in the pockets of one of the clerks until the next day, after it was too late to make “corrections, &c.” It may be claimed as beyond controversy that this election originated the system of split tickets in this county, and the example then set has been followed to a great extent ever since—at times bringing to “ashes” the hopes and calculations of numerous aspirants for official place. Admitting the illegality of the proceedings, and the further fact that the polls sought the voters instead of the voters seeking the polls, the election was conducted as fairly and honorably as many have been since, both here and elsewhere. There were no candidates “buzzing” the voters, and “setting up” the drinks; no deposits in saloons for free drinks to the electors; no repeaters to swell the poll list, or any vote taken or offered from a “man of straw;” hence there was no necessity for a 7 to 8 commission to determine the legality of the vote of the county. The only prejudice this election could have to the interests of the nation, may be that in looking for precedents, those who managed the Louisiana affairs and made Hayes President, may have found an unwritten record of the Door county election of 1855, and acting upon its teachings gave their celebrated verdict which set aside the nation’s choice. The population of Door county in 1855, as shown by the census of that year was 739. Allowing one voter for five inhabitants the total number of voters would be 148. Of these 85 or 87 were cast at Sturgeon Bay with a majority of 81 for Bashford. The certificate of the State canvassers that year gave Barstow, Democrat, 36,355 votes, and Bashford, Republican, 36,198—a majority for Barstow of 157. The Supreme Court set aside this certificate and decided Bashford elected. By this it will be seen the important part played by Door

county in her first gubernatorial vote.

We have spent much time searching old records and documents concerning the result of elections held in the county, and believe our searchings have ferried out the correct results. Standing aloof from the pow-wow of politics, we shall give facts and figures only. The following is the vote for Governor, from 1855 to 1879 (the present official being elected in 1879):

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 1855.*Coles Bashford, Rep..... | 84 | 1869*Lucius Fairchild, Rep..... | 390 |
| Wm. A. Barstrow, Dem..... | 3 | Charles D. Robinson, Dem..... | 208 |
| 1857*Alexander W. Randall, Rep..... | 39 | 1871*C. C. Washburn, Rep..... | 578 |
| I. B. Cross, Dem..... | 38 | J. R. Doolittle, Dem..... | 166 |
| 1859*Alexander W. Randall, Rep..... | 72 | 1873*Wm. R. Taylor, Dem..... | 213 |
| Harison C. Hobart, Dem..... | 78 | C. C. Washburn, Rep..... | 538 |
| 1861*Louis P. Harvey, Rep..... | 105 | 1875*Harrison Ludington, Rep..... | 453 |
| Ferguson, Democrat..... | 62 | Wm. R. Taylor, Dem..... | 366 |
| 1863*James T. Louis, Rep..... | 220 | 1877*Wm. E. Smith, Rep..... | 477 |
| Henry L. Palmer, Dem..... | 49 | James A. Mallory, Dem..... | 126 |
| 1865*Lucius Fairchild, Rep..... | 306 | Edward P. Allis, Greenbacker..... | 383 |
| Harison C. Hobart, Dem..... | 68 | 1879*Wm. E. Smith, Rep..... | 617 |
| 1867*Lucius Fairchild, Rep..... | 404 | James G. Jenkins, Dem..... | 94 |
| John J. Tallmadge, Dem..... | 125 | Ruben May, Greenbacker..... | 315 |

NOTE.—Those marked with a * were elected.

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMAN.

During the year 1852, '53, '54, '55 and '56, Door county was included in an assembly district with Brown county, and was represented in the Assembly by a Brown county man. For about twenty years after 1856, Door county was promiscuously "mixed up" with Oconto, Kewaunee, and Shawano counties, forming an Assembly District. Below we give the names of the counties or county that, with Door, formed an Assembly district, but we only give the vote of Door county, marking the name of the candidate elected with a *, and post office address. As with other public offices, the candidate elected for Assemblyman does not take his seat until the beginning of the year after his election, for example:—A man elected in 1856, does not take his seat until January, 1857. The following is the total vote from 1856 to 1880:

(Assembly Dist. Door, Kewaunee, and Oconto Counties.)

1856*E. B. Stevens, Sturgeon Bay, 64 | Moses M. Strong..... 4

(Assembly Dist. Door, Kew., Oconto & Shawano.)

1857*J. C. Hall, Marinette..... 13 | J. J. McClellan..... 52

(Assembly Dist. Door, Oconto, and Shawano.)

1858*Mathias Simon, Ahnapee ... 69 | J. J. McClellan..... 100

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| (Assembly Dist. Door, Oconto, and Shawano). | | |
| 1859* | John Wiley, Shawano..... 52 Wm. S. Finley..... | 100 |
| (Assembly Dist. Door, Kewaunee, Etc. | | |
| 1860* | Wm. S. Finley, Kewaunee. 100 Unknown..... | 47 |
| (Assembly Dist. Door, Oconto, and Shawano). | | |
| 1861* | E. B. Stevens, Sturgeon Bay...219 J. McCormick..... | 22 |
| (Assembly Dist. Door, Oconto, and Shawano.) | | |
| 1862* | G. C. Ginty, Oconto.....198 Edwin Hart..... | 103 |
| (Assembly Dist. Door, Oconto, and Shawano.) | | |
| 1863* | Hermann Naper,, Shawano...239 Louis Goldstucker..... | 24 |
| (Assembly Dist. Door, Oconto, and Shawano.) | | |
| 1864* | D. A. Reed, Sturgeon Bay...248 J. W. Coullard..... | 42 |
| (Assembly Dist. Door, Oconto, and Shawano.) | | |
| 1865* | Isaac Stephenson, Marinette...336 Charles Bagley..... | 20 |
| (Assembly Dist. Door and Kewaunee.) | | |
| 1866* | David Youngs, Ahnapee..... 440 Constant Martin..... | 113 |
| (Assembly Dist. Door and Kewaunee.) | | |
| 1867* | M. Kilgore, Bailey's Harbor...108 David Youngs..... | 402 |
| (Assembly Dist. Door and Kewaunee.) | | |
| 1868* | J. R. McDonald, Ahnapee...490 Wm. Frisby..... | 160 |
| | D. A. Reed.....135 | |
| (Assembly Dist. Door and Kewaunee.) | | |
| 1869* | C. L. Harris, Jacksonport.....354 G. W. Allen..... | 337 |
| (Assembly Dist. Door, and Kewaunee.) | | |
| 1870* | J. McCormic, Ahnapee.....352 D. W. Stebbins..... | 495 |
| (Assembly Dist. Door and part of Kewaunee.) | | |
| 1871* | G. W. Allen, Sturgeon Bay...282 John Garland..... | 453 |
| (Assembly Dist. Door and part of Kewaunee.) | | |
| 1872* | D. W. Stebbins, Ahnapee.....878 M. McCormick..... | 205 |
| (Assembly Dist. Door and part of Kewaunee.) | | |
| 1873* | D. A. Reed, Sturgeon Bay...317 Moses Kilgore | 277 |
| | J. R. McDonald.....137 | |
| (Assembly Dist. Door and part of Kewaunee.) | | |
| 1874* | Charles Scofield, Red River...790 A. J. Eooze..... | 359 |
| (Assembly Dist. Door and part of Kewaunee.) | | |
| 1875* | L. M. Washburn, Sturgeon Bay 432 John Noyes..... | 385 |
| (Assembly Dist. Door county, only.) | | |
| 1876* | J. T. Wright, Sturgeon Bay...641 Henry Reynolds..... | 488 |
| | H. G. Spring.....360 Geo. Walker..... | 158 |
| (Assembly District Door county.) | | |
| 1877* | E. S. Minor, Fish Creek.....550 Geo. Bassford..... | 427 |
| (Assembly District Door county.) | | |
| 1878* | C. A. Masse, Sturgeon Bay...856 J. E. Hoyte..... | 559 |
| (Assembly District Door county.) | | |
| 1879* | E. S. Minor, Fish Creek.....528 Moses Kilgore..... | 391 |
| | George Pinney.....95 | |
| (Assembly District.) | | |
| 1880* | E. S. Minor, Fish Creek.....1,218 Jarvis T. Wright..... | 856 |
| | Rufus M. Wright.....66 | |

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF.

The earliest county record we are able to find on the vote for Sheriff, is 1858. The following is the vote from 1858 to 1881:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|------|
| 1858, Lorenzo Brown..... | 62 | 1870, J. P. Simon..... | 338 |
| John F. Lessey..... | 56 | Chris Daniels..... | 321 |
| D. M. Whitney..... | 52 | Sept Stephenson..... | 127 |
| 1860, E. F. Battershill..... | 175 | J. Delfosse..... | 59 |
| Nelson R. Lee..... | 170 | 1872, David Houle..... | 451 |
| Scattering..... | 22 | J. A. Campbell..... | 338 |
| 1862, J. E. Thorpe..... | 196 | Wm. Davis..... | 288 |
| U. L. C. Beard..... | 54 | 1874, Wm. Wagener..... | 552 |
| Scattering..... | 47 | Thomas Scott..... | 304 |
| 1864, J. P. Simon..... | 289 | J. P. Simon..... | 174 |
| Scattering..... | 4 | J. R. Mann..... | 95 |
| 1866, Jesse Kimber..... | 239 | 1876, David Houle..... | 982 |
| Nicholas Simon..... | 217 | Arnold Wagener..... | 672 |
| Scattering..... | 97 | 1878, Thomas Scott..... | 641 |
| 1868, J. R. Mann..... | 253 | Jacob Thorp..... | 419 |
| J. P. Simon..... | 227 | C. L. Hayley..... | 383 |
| Chris Daniels..... | 192 | 1880, Arnold Wagener..... | 1345 |
| C. L. Nelson..... | 128 | John Noyes..... | 802 |

COUNTY CLERK.

For sixteen years (from 1856 to 1872) the office now known as "County Clerk," was called "Clerk of the Board of Supervisors," but, in reality, the officers are one and the same thing, and we give the total vote from 1856 to 1881, as County Clerk, viz:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|------|
| 1856, Joseph Harris, Sr..... | 48 | C. A. Masse..... | 306 |
| H. S. Schuyler..... | 20 | J. Kimber..... | 92 |
| 1858, Henry Avery..... | 91 | 1870, C. A. Masse..... | 354 |
| Wm. B. Lawrence..... | 81 | John Garland..... | 285 |
| 1860, Wm. K. Dresser..... | 177 | C. E. Hoyt..... | 204 |
| A. G. Warren..... | 152 | 1872, C. A. Masse..... | 719 |
| M. McCormick..... | 44 | H. Harris..... | 363 |
| 1862, Wm. K. Dresser..... | 148 | 1874, C. A. Masse..... | 705 |
| John Garland..... | 69 | John Fetzer..... | 445 |
| Robert Graham, Sr..... | 48 | 1876, A. D. Thorpe..... | 289 |
| Scattering..... | 37 | John Fetzer..... | 786 |
| 1864, John Garland..... | 287 | 1878, A. D. Thorpe..... | 768 |
| Scattering..... | 5 | Joseph Nuesse..... | 645 |
| 1866, John Garland..... | 359 | 1880, George Nelson..... | 1145 |
| M. Kalmbach..... | 193 | L. D. Mowry..... | 1002 |
| 1868, John Garland..... | 410 | | |

COUNTY TREASURER.

The following is the vote from 1856 to 1881, for County Treasurer:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|-----|
| 1856, Robert Graham..... | 67 | 1864, Joseph Harris, Sr..... | 279 |
| B. F. Sawyer..... | 1 | Scattering..... | 7 |
| 1858, Robert Graham..... | 100 | 1866, Joseph Harris, Sr..... | 412 |
| E. B. Stevens..... | 64 | Robert Graham..... | 143 |
| 1860, Joseph Harris, Sr..... | 229 | 1868, Joseph Colignon..... | 354 |
| A. M. Iveson..... | 149 | John McKinney..... | 277 |
| 1862, Joseph Harris, Sr..... | 226 | A. G. Warren..... | 172 |
| A. G. Warren..... | 41 | 1870, Joseph Colignon..... | 651 |
| Scattering..... | 39 | Wm. K. Dresser..... | 188 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|----------------------------|------|
| 1872, Joseph Colignon..... | 715 | 1878, Chris Leonhardt..... | 730 |
| Allen Higgins..... | 355 | Chris Daniels..... | 711 |
| 1874, Chris Leonhardt..... | 701 | 1880, Chris Leonhardt..... | 1091 |
| Joseph Colignon..... | 438 | Chris Daniels..... | 837 |
| 1876, C. A. Masse..... | 990 | Joseph Zettel..... | 206 |
| Chris Leonhardt..... | 679 | | |

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

The following is the vote from 1856 to 1881, for Register of Deeds:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|------|
| 1856, Joseph Harris, Sr..... | 48 | J. F. Gilson..... | 81 |
| H. Schuyler..... | 19 | 1870, Peter Zenners..... | 232 |
| 1858, Joseph Harris, Sr..... | 110 | D. H. Rice..... | 217 |
| Wm. B. Lawrence..... | 61 | G. H. Demmons..... | 161 |
| 1860, John Garland..... | 156 | H. Seidemann..... | 94 |
| Jacob E. Thorp..... | 136 | Scattering..... | 140 |
| A. B. Duchateau..... | 81 | 1872, Peter Zenners..... | 639 |
| 1862, J. F. Gilson..... | 149 | Robert Noble..... | 381 |
| Samuel P. Drew..... | 103 | G. F. Rowell..... | 55 |
| Scattering..... | 44 | 1874, Jas. Keogh, Jr..... | 304 |
| 1864, J. F. Gilson..... | 264 | Robert Noble..... | 276 |
| H. C. Wilson..... | 26 | J. Garland..... | 182 |
| 1866, Joseph Colignon..... | 217 | J. Pommier..... | 182 |
| H. C. Wilson..... | 189 | A. Degrandagnage..... | 91 |
| C. A. Masse..... | 121 | 1876, Jas. Keogh, Jr..... | 1498 |
| J. F. Gilson..... | 26 | C. L. Hayley..... | 175 |
| 1868, Peter Zenners..... | 454 | 1878, Jas. Keogh, Jr..... | 1124 |
| Henry Hahn..... | 178 | Joseph Englebert..... | 301 |
| D. H. Rice..... | 49 | 1880, Jas. Keogh, Jr..... | 1813 |
| W. H. Warren..... | 38 | B. J. Thorpe..... | 334 |

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

The following is the vote from 1858 to 1881 for District Attorney:

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|---------------------------|------|
| 1858, J. F. Loy..... | 91 | M. E. Lyman..... | 64 |
| B. J. Brown..... | 79 | E. M. Thorpe..... | 54 |
| 1860, D. A. Reed..... | 207 | 1872, D. A. Reed..... | 544 |
| E. Hibbard..... | 158 | G. J. Tisdale..... | 528 |
| 1862, Soren Peterson..... | 209 | 1874, O. E. Dreutzer..... | 610 |
| D. A. Reed..... | 33 | Anton Masse..... | 529 |
| 1864, D. A. Reed..... | 272 | 1876, D. A. Reed..... | 873 |
| Scattering..... | 9 | O. E. Dreutzer..... | 668 |
| 1866, D. A. Reed..... | 357 | E. M. Thorpe..... | 90 |
| G. W. Allen..... | 152 | 1878, G. W. Allen..... | 595 |
| Scattering..... | 36 | O. E. Dreutzer..... | 529 |
| 1868, Wm. K. Dresser..... | 511 | D. A. Reed..... | 292 |
| G. W. Allen..... | 262 | 1880, G. W. Allen..... | 1185 |
| 1870, G. W. Allen..... | 664 | O. E. Dreutzer..... | 954 |

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The following is the vote from 1858 to 1881, for Clerk of the Circuit Court:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| 1858, John B. A. Mapes..... | 161 | 1864, Wm. K. Dresser..... | 285 |
| J. S. Curtis..... | 8 | Scattering..... | 5 |
| 1860, D. C. McIntosh..... | 298 | 1866, John McKinney..... | 393 |
| U. L. C. Beard..... | 63 | W. K. Dresser..... | 131 |
| Scattering..... | 12 | Scattering..... | 23 |
| 1862, M. E. Lyman..... | 198 | 1868, Henry Harris..... | 594 |
| Wm. H. Warren..... | 71 | H. B. Stephenson..... | 213 |
| Scattering..... | 35 | 1870, Henry Harris..... | 840 |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| 1872, Chris Daniels..... | 876 | P. G. Wright..... | 460 |
| J. R. Mann..... | 194 | 1878, C. A. Masse..... | 729 |
| 1874, Chris Daniels..... | 666 | R. M. Wright..... | 694 |
| R. M. Wright..... | 273 | 1880, H. C. Graham..... | 1470 |
| C. F. Overholt..... | 168 | Edward Kinney..... | 700 |
| 1876, Chris Daniels..... | 1180 | | |

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

The following is the vote from 1856 to 1881, for County Surveyor.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|------|
| 1856, Henry Schuyler..... | 66 | 1870, James Pinney..... | 850 |
| N. Schuyler..... | 1 | 1872, James Pinney..... | 681 |
| 1858, L. H. D. Sheppard..... | 83 | Wm. H. Warren..... | 391 |
| Henry Schuyler..... | 78 | 1874, H. Schuyler..... | 588 |
| 1860, Wm. H. Warren..... | 293 | B. G. Hannan..... | 454 |
| Henry Schuyler..... | 78 | W. H. Warren..... | 85 |
| 1862, Henry Schuyler..... | 91 | 1876, W. H. Warren..... | 1003 |
| John Garland..... | 24 | J. C. Pinney..... | 657 |
| Scattering..... | 3 | 1878, James Pinney..... | 710 |
| 1864, Wm. H. Warren..... | 290 | H. T. Scudder..... | 538 |
| Scattering..... | 4 | Wm. H. Warren..... | 185 |
| 1866, Wm. H. Warren..... | 384 | 1880, A. G. Warren..... | 1099 |
| H. P. Jacobs..... | 156 | J. C. Pinney..... | 927 |
| 1868, J. C. Pinney..... | 713 | W. H. Warren..... | 81 |
| W. H. Warren..... | 75 | | |

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

Previous to 1863 each township elected a Town Superintendent of Schools. The following is the vote from 1863 to 1879, for County Superintendent:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| 1863, M. E. Lyman..... | 124 | John James..... | 57 |
| W. H. Warren..... | 77 | 1871, Chris Daniels..... | 397 |
| Scattering..... | 77 | Anton Braasch..... | 174 |
| 1865, Wm. H. Warren..... | 205 | R. M. Wright..... | 166 |
| E. M. Squire..... | 81 | 1873, Chris Daniels..... | 546 |
| Scattering..... | 52 | F. J. Hamilton..... | 247 |
| 1867, R. M. Wright..... | 391 | 1875, Chris Daniels..... | 516 |
| George Bassford..... | 161 | F. J. Hamilton..... | 247 |
| G. W. Allen..... | 63 | B. G. Hannan..... | 57 |
| Samuel Foss..... | 92 | 1878, James Keogh, Jr..... | 566 |
| Scattering..... | 56 | F. J. Hamilton..... | 416 |
| 869, R. M. Wright..... | 585 | 1879, Chris Daniels..... | 654 |
| George Bassford..... | 149 | R. M. Wright..... | 357 |
| C. Feldmann..... | 76 | | |

COUNTY JUDGE.

There was no vote for County Judge until 1861, and that year the election was a warm one; the towns of Sturgeon Bay and Sevastopol were thrown out of the summing up of the returns. The vote from 1861 to 1877, was as follows:


| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|
| 1861, M. E. Lyman..... | 152 | A. G. Warren..... | 283 |
| Henry Schuyler..... | 151 | 1873, R. M. Wright..... | 800 |
| 1865, D. H. Rice..... | 101 | G. J. Tisdale..... | 29 |
| Scattering..... | 4 | 1877, R. M. Wright..... | 950 |
| 1869, R. M. Wright..... | 410 | G. W. Allen..... | 433 |

NOTE.—It will be noticed that many of the men who appear to have been competitors for office, received a very small vote. The fact that they were not always candidates, but were voted for by personal friends, is the explanation.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The following is the vote in Door county from 1856 to 1881, for President of the United States:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---------------------------|------|
| 1856, Fremont, Reb..... | 64 | 1872, *Grant, Rep..... | 873 |
| *Buchanan, Dem..... | 4 | Greeley, Lib. Dem..... | 214 |
| 1860, *Lincoln, Rep..... | 250 | 1876, *Hayes, Rep..... | 1095 |
| Breckinridge, Dem..... | 123 | Tilden, Dem..... | 516 |
| 1864, *Lincoln, Reb..... | 256 | Cooper, G. B..... | 3 |
| McClellan, Dem..... | 75 | 1880, *Garfield, Rep..... | 1109 |
| 1868, *Grant, Rep..... | 643 | Hancock, Dem..... | 625 |
| Seymour, Dem..... | 165 | Weaver, G. B..... | 166 |

 NOTE.—Those marked with a * were elected.

SUMMARY.

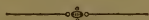
No matter how many incidents are related of the early day hardships, the coming farmers of Door county will scarcely comprehend the difficulties under which the early settlers labored in getting their lands ready for the plow—and crop. The soil was covered with heavy timber, and in too many instances held a large crop of rock. Both the timber and rock had to be harvested, to make room for a crop of grain. He who believes that this labor was light and pleasant—who surmises that the rock could be pitched around as easily as a croquet ball can be batted, or the trees hauled as lightly as a billiard cue—greatly mistakes the situation, and undervalues the days, and in fact years of unremitting toil the old settlers put in to make farms here “in the wilderness.” Most of those who came here to make farms, came to stay, and went to work under unfavorable circumstances in too many instances, to build up a home in which to spend the remainder of their lives. How they succeeded is evidenced in every section of the county. The broad fields, stripped of their original upper and lower crops, show how faithfully the pioneers performed their work and paved the way for their successors to make a fair start in life without undergoing the hardships incident to the opening of a new country. To-day we are forced to acknowledge that they have succeeded better than the dreamers of those early days claimed they would do, and if there is any credit in preserverance on so unpromising a field as this then looked, those brave workers are entitled to that credit. If their successors do faithful work, our county will stand as a monument of what labor and preserverance can do, even under adverse circumstances. Our belief is that this work, like revolutions will never go backwards.

The present winter of 1880-1 has fully recorded the fact that the climate here is as desirable as any, and preferable to many sections of the Northwest. We do not have the extreme low temperature in winter experienced in other sections, probably

owing to our proximity to the Lake, which remains open throughout the year, and exercises great influence in equalizing the temperature. Neither is this county subject to storm of extreme nature, as is fully proven the present winter by the numerous snow-blockades that have taken place elsewhere. Our friendly summers, with breezy days and cool nights, cannot be surpassed.

Like all other places on "mother earth," we have some drawbacks, but taking all in all, it must be acknowledged by the unprejudiced that Door county is one of the prettiest little kingdoms of material wealth and beauty in the whole North-west.

At this date the opportunity for land buyers is excellent, but these lands cannot long remain at present ruinous prices, nor will they long go begging for enterprising buyers.



COUNTY OFFICERS FOR 1881.

The following are biographies of the county officers now filling their respective positions:

SHERIFF:—Arnold Wagener, born in Prussia 1844; married Isabella Terens 1874; has three children. Mr. Wagener came to America 1852, and to Door county in 1874.

COUNTY CLERK:—George Nelson, born in New York City 1850; married Mary Madden 1871; has three children. Mr. Nelson came to Door county 1860.

COUNTY TREASURER:—Chris Leonhardt. Biography given on page 41.

REGISTER OF DEEDS:—James Keogh, Jr., born in Ireland 1850; married Rosa C. Simon 1873; has three children. Mr. Keogh came to Door county in 1855.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY:—Gideon W. Allen. Biography given on page 41.

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT:—Henry C. Graham, born in Ohio 1843; married Celestia M. Thorp 1868; has two children. Mr. Graham came to Door county in 1858, and in 1868-9 carried the U. S. mail from Fish Creek to Sturgeon Bay—there were no roads on that route then, and his compensation for services were \$2.50 per week in County orders, and the orders would bring about 50 cents cash on the dollar.

COUNTY JUDGE:—F. J. Hamilton, born in New York in 1842; married Ellen A. Raymond 1869; has three children. Mr. Hamilton came to Door county in 1871.

FINAL MENTION OF SETTLERS.

In giving the organization of each town in the county, we endeavored to give a biography of every settler residing in the town, who had lived in Door county ten or more years. Though we made a thorough canvass, of course not a few of the old settlers were missed—some being away from home when we called, etc. We have persistently advertised from time to time for those we failed to see, to send in their biographies, and if any are missed in this final mention, the fault rests with themselves for not furnishing the information. We have given these biographical sketches, in order that a record might be had of the old settlers of the county, and particularly handy for hunting up those encircled by the band of relationship—which record will be more valuable when a few years have elapsed than now. The following will conclude the biographical mention of old settlers.

1853, is the year Wm. Jackson, of Bailey's Harbor, came to the county. He was born in Green Bay 1827; married Caroline Schermer 1858; has eight children. Is a farmer by occupation.

John Leroy, of Egg Harbor—farmer; born New York 1846; married Effie J. Olen 1874; has four children.

1855. Frederick Fidler, of Sevastopol—retired from labor; born Germany 1801; married Anna E. Trankler 1851; has one child, Louis, who married Nellie Knudson 1878, and has one child.

1857. Z. B. Olen, Sevastopol—laborer; born Pennsylvania 1849; married Sophia Z Surfus 1870; has five children.

1857. Almon P. Olen, bought land in Gibraltar; born Beaver Dam 1851.

1864. Wm. Buchan, Sevastopol—gardener; born Scotland 1820; married Matilda E. Olen 1865; has one child.

1867. Thomas W. Hunt, Liberty Grove—farmer; born New York 1842; married Matilda E. Feets 1861; has seven children

1867. William Marshall, Liberty Grove—agent for the North Bay property; born in Scotland 1839; married Agnes Campbell 1862; has seven children.

1868. Thomas Dimond, proprietor of the Sister Bay saw and grist mill, and pier owner; born Ireland 1847; married Ellen J. Agan 1870. Second marriage 1880, to Alice G. Cullen; has two children.

MR. BEERY'S LETTER—CONTINUED FROM JANUARY 17TH.

BAILEY'S HARBOR, Wisconsin. }
 January 27th, 1880. }

Soloman Beery to C. I. Martin:

In my letter of the 17th inst. I omitted mention of some of the old settlers for want of time to "write them up" before the mail went out. The following completes the mention of the old settlers in this town—if my recollection serves me right: . . . 1869, I think was the year the National Hotel was built here by Thos. W. McCullough (who came to the Harbor with his father in 1857). In 1879 the National was enlarged by the addition of a spacious and elegant public hall and bar room. . . . 1867, F. & A. Braasch built a store here, and filled it with general merchandise, provisions, etc., to exchange for forest products. A year later Adam Sechrest was added to the firm changed to Braasch & Sechrest. They built a large and commodious store, and did a thriving business for some time, when the firm was dissolved, and Roger Eatough purchased the buildings built by F. & A. Braasch, and converted them into a public house, now known as the Globe Hotel. . . . 1870 Thomas Severn purchased of Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, the property here known as the Sweet property; platted and laid out the village of Bailey's Harbor, and built a fine store and residence here, near the shore end of the old pier. The store was occupied by T. & H. C. Severn, and was filled with an immense stock of provisions, groceries, hardware, crockery, china, boots and shoes, dry-goods, ready made clothing, etc.; continuing until 187—, when they sold out the store and pier property to F. Wohltmann, who is still doing business at the old stand. . . . In 1870 F. Wohltmann first came to Bailey's Harbor with a stock of goods, and occupied the store built by the Messrs Braasch until 187—, when he bought the Severn property, as above stated. He carries a general stock of goods, and exchanges them for farm and forest products. Last year he rebuilt the pier, making a strong and substantial structure of it.

DEATH LIST.

About six months have elapsed since we began gathering biographies and general information for this history of Door county. The mighty wings of time carry much, and their course is direct—many of the old settlers whose biography appeared in former chapters of this history now rest in the bosom of mother earth, and May day will mark their resting place with green grass. We are handed the following concerning those we visited last summer, who have since departed this life.

Ener Rasmusson, died October 3d, 1880, at his home, in Sevastopol. Deceased was born in Norway in 1805; came to Door county in 1835—direct from the old country; married Tearer Johnson 1827; had five children—all married, viz: Thelata

married H. Olsen, and lives in Norway. Bertle married Christena Olsen, and lives in Norway. Elias married Jennie ——— and lives in Sevastopol township. John married Lucy Spaulding, and lives in Sevastopol township. Elizabeth married Fred Berger, and lives in Clay Banks.

E. Schermer, died November 18th, 1880, at his home, in Bailey's Harbor. Deceased was born in Prussia 1796, came to America and Door county in 1856; married Caroline Harlder 1826; had six children, married as follows: Erestine married Adam Hendricks. Caroline married Wm. Jackson. Yetta married Jacob Apple. Polina married Hans Boose. Bertha married Gottfrey Nelson.

Peter Lorch, died December 18th, 1880, at his residence in the village Sturgeon Bay. Biography given on page 40.

There are a number of others of the old settlers who have died since we began to put this sketch in type, but the relatives of the deceased have failed to hand us the particulars; hence, the fault of not mentioning the departed rests with the relatives, and not with us.

IN CONCLUSION.

Promiscuously through this sketch we have chronicled some of the many hardships that have been experienced in Door county, and no doubt the general reader looked upon the bare facts as myths, or romances. But the verity of an unwritten history of a new county is always full of interest and heroism—it is made up of reality, hardships, and endurance, with the spice of the ludicrous enough to season. The only trouble was the gathering of the facts; weaving them into shape—blending the lights and shades in such a manner as to attract the attention of the reader.

Hardships are long remembered, but prophecy is not yet bold enough to declare all the beauties that are awarded us for trials of endurance. Groop together, in one imaginary bouquet, all the facts which concern our material wealth, fertility of soil, numerous water courses, beauty and salubrity of climate, and the adaptability of climate to the most certain and bountiful products of the field, choicest productions of orchard and garden, the progress of social and religious institutions and privileges, established and equipped schools in every town in the county—groop together all this, and the intelligent thinker will comprehend and appreciate the rewards for hardships and privations as experienced in this county!

Further, many men whose stringent circumstances a dozen years ago compelled them to sit upon rude blocks sawed or

hopped from the body of a tree, now rest in a cushioned chair; many a pioneer that slept on a bed made of hemlock, pine or cedar boughs, now sleep on a mattress of feathers; many a child that was lulled to sleep in the half-round of a tree trunk, is now father or mother of children that sleep in walnut cradles ornamented with French veneering; many a father that cultivated land with a grub-hoe, can in this decade look smilingly at his son that tills the soil with improved horsepower machinery! Such has been progress in Door county.

But progress and nature have strange ways of doing the most beautiful things. All of the pioneer settlers of this county have now past the meridian of life—not a few of the main workers have passed from this life on to the unknown in the past few years. No doubt but that it is with a sensation of half sadness that the remaining pioneer settlers comprehend that the longest days in their life are passed, and every day that follows materially shortens their lives—the gray hairs that are so numerous in their heads are true indications that they are no longer going up hill, but down! They are gradually, but surely settling behind the western clouds of life; then to the grave, and—then the unknown! But the work of the pioneer has been valuable; he has opened the way for his children, and their childrens' children to keep step with advancement—they should always look forward, and not backward!

Let us—all of us—never forget that every station in life is necessary; that each deserves our respect; that not the station itself, but the worthy fulfillment of its duties, does honor to man.

CHAS. I. MARTIN.



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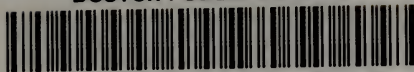
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